

RAILROAD HEADS
OF NEW ENGLAND
FOR INDEPENDENCEPresidents Before Joint Com-
mittee Say No Consolidation
Plan Would Deal Fairly

Presidents of the New England railroads appeared today before the joint New England railroad committee, appointed by the governors of the several states to consider the question of railroad consolidation as proposed in the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act, at a hearing held at the Massachusetts State House.

Although the main question before the joint committee is that of consolidation, the executives directed their attention more to the conditions of the respective roads. Through their statements, moreover, ran the evident strain that they believe the roads could best work out their salvation separately.

This sentiment was voiced by James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine, when he opened his address to the committee with the declaration that his road is not looking for an alliance with any other railroad, within or without New England.

"Its management believes," he said, "that the time is not yet ripe for its consolidation. It is a time of consolidation brought about at the present time would deal fairly or justly with the property."

Plan for Consolidations

However, Mr. Hustis continued, it is recognized that the Interstate Commerce Commission is required to "formulate and promulgate a plan for consolidations, and that this plan should be based upon sound conclusions, even if the time is not yet ripe for its accomplishment." Back of the whole question is assuring to New England transportation service at such rates and under such conditions as will permit it to retain its proper position in the industrial life of the community.

Mr. Hustis said that the entire problem of the New England roads has never been adequately covered, and urged that the committee carefully consider the present situation of the roads and their prospects as an essential basis for recommendations. He continued with a discussion of the particular problems of his road, pointing out that the rates fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission have not been productive of the necessary revenue.

"We ought not to assume," he declared, however, "that because we have not earned a fair return on our investment it is not possible to do so in the future. We should at least know why it has not been possible to do this in the past, and determine, as far as it may be possible to do so, the prospects of earning it in the future."

Motor truck competition, he asserted, is a consideration which must be considered, Mr. Hustis asserted. A consideration would include "not only the immediate effect, but the ultimate situation after the irresponsible motor truck operator has been eliminated, and after the question as to whether the motor truck is doing its proper share of the work of highway construction and maintenance has been finally determined."

Analysis of passenger revenues, Mr. Hustis continued, may reveal that commutation traffic should bear a greater burden than it now is. It may be discovered that rail revenue, which has not increased in proportion to that from freight and passengers, is inadequate. It may also be found that express revenues are unsatisfactory. In considering expenses, Mr. Hustis said, the committee must necessarily decide whether the roads are being "honestly, efficiently and economically managed."

There are several other considerations which enter into the New England railroad problems, the Boston & Maine president said. They include freight car hire, which, in the case of his road is more than \$4,000,000 a year. This item suggests study of the question of universal ownership and extension of car ownership by the lines. Taxation is another question, he added, and asserted that investigation would show that in some of the states the Boston & Maine is bearing an almost disproportionate burden. In the next 10 years, he said, the Boston & Maine will be forced to carry an aggregate refunding of more than \$30,000,000 of debt and the expenditure of at least \$50,000,000 in additions and betterments and equipment.

"I have purposely refrained," Mr. Hustis said in conclusion, "from entering into any discussion at this time of the various plans for consolidation, believing that those matters may be discussed to better purpose after your investigations have proceeded beyond the preliminary stage, in which facts should be more helpful than opinions."

President of New Haven Opens
Edward J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, opened his remarks with the assertion that nothing has been said in consideration of the proposed consolidations which indicates that the stockholders of the New England roads will be safeguarded. Two-thirds of the stock is held in New England, he said.

There are two classes of traffic handled by the New England lines, he said. There is the strictly New England traffic and the east and west bound traffic, which is the largest in tonnage. In view of this it is essential that gateways be kept open, and that the New England roads be assured that their interests, and the interests of the ports of the states be safeguarded.

Mr. Pearson quoted Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as pointing

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

USE OF MANCHURIA
FOR WARLIKE PURPOSE
IS CONCERNING JAPAN

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Japanese Government will not permit the use of Manchurian soil as a base for military operations against either Russia or China, it is authoritatively reported from Tokyo. Japan is taking this stand because of her sense of obligation to respect Manchuria under treaties entered into with China. Japan maintained an attitude of neutrality as between Gen. Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu in the war between the super-Tuchuns of China last spring, as General Chang at that time was virtual dictator, together with Tsao Kun and General Wu of the Peking Government. The war was one of rivalry, the Japanese believed, and General Chang, being defeated, retired within Manchuria.

The Japanese authorities hold, according to the report, that the disturbances in Manchuria which would follow a new war between the Tuchuns would injure Japanese and other foreign interests in Manchuria, and that if General Chang were permitted to launch a military campaign from Manchuria, Manchuria would be open to invasion by General Chang's army. The same thing would hold good also in the event of reactionary or other Russians in Manchuria being permitted to equip a military force there and dispatch it thence against the Red Régime in Siberia.

STATE ZONING LAW
ADOPTION FAVOREDCity Planners in Conference Also
Urge Enforcement of Bill
Board Laws

Enforcement of the present laws against bill boards and adoption by the towns and cities of the State law on zoning rather than passing more laws, were the outstanding features of reports made today at the opening session of the ninth annual conference of the Massachusetts Planning Boards held in Pilgrim Hall.

The conference was formally opened by Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare of Massachusetts. Mr. Conant told the conference of the progress made during the last year in town planning work. Seven new boards have been organized, making a total of 53 planning boards in Massachusetts. Towns having new boards are Belmont, Bedford, Marlboro, Gloucester, Weymouth, Westport, and Woburn.

There are 21 towns that have not yet completed the steps toward organizing municipalities to organize planning boards. According to Mr. Conant the greatest progress in the past year has been made in zoning. Twenty towns and cities in Massachusetts are studying zoning as applied to the regulation of the use and bulk of buildings and to the districting of buildings.

Need of Field Secretary

Horace B. Gale, chairman of the State Federation of Planning Boards, presided at the conference. Mr. Gale stated that there was an urgent need of a field secretary or visitor to the various boards to answer town planning questions that are constantly arising. An appropriation for this purpose was advocated last year by the State Federation of Planning Boards, but it had not been secured yet.

Lincoln Bryant of Milton, chairman of the bill board committee, read his

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

WET FORCES PLANNING COUP
TO SEIZE DEMOCRATIC PARTYLeader Proposes to Dictate Plank Against Prohibition
for Presidential Campaign of 1924

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22 (Special).—Capt. C. H. Stuyt, Democratic Party, was laid down as the main line of wet policy by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment at its first national conference which closed here yesterday. Specifically the big objective is a wet plank in the next Democratic national platform. "The campaign of 1924," the association declared, "will begin this week."

Capt. W. H. Stuyt, managing director of the major wet organization, said that he had more hope of effective action against prohibition through the Democratic Party than in the present or the next Congress. He will press for a vote on repeal of the Volstead Act and have new legislation for modification introduced, he said, but he made it evident that the largest expectations of the anti-prohibitionists lay in the 1924 campaign and that his organization would immediately start building.

Branches to Boost Funds

Nationalization of the wet machine was effected in this meeting, putting it on a much stronger basis. The state branches voted to give a percentage of their income to the national organization. This is calculated to supply it with the funds to support a vigorous central headquarters. So beneficial did the wets feel the results of the conference that they decided to hold another within six months.

Strategy to be employed by the wets in their endeavor to turn the next Democratic national convention against prohibition will hinge on winning delegates to the state conventions, Captain Stuyt said. To this end the wets will organize in cities. He continued:

EXTRA \$3000 ASKED
IN SYNAGOGUE DEALMr. Lewis Testifies \$5000 Was
Not Enough to "Take Care"
of City Officials

Mark Lewis, a member of the Congregation Beth Israel, which last summer sold its synagogue and property at Baldwin Place, North End, to the city of Boston for \$56,600 for a public playground, testifying today at the hearing conducted by the Boston Finance Commission into that transaction, said that Isaac Heller, president of the congregation, had told him that \$3000 additional money would be needed to consummate the deal, for "there are people I've got to look after."

Mr. Lewis testified that he had protested to Mr. Heller that the \$5000 already voted to be given to David Ballen for settling the expenses of the transfer was enough. He said that President Heller differed, saying \$3000 more was necessary. He testified that Mr. Heller had declared early in the year that Mayor Curley was indebted to him politically and that the Mayor would lend his influence favorably.

Mayor Left Out

Speaking of Mayor Curley, Mr. Lewis testified, according to previous testimony given at a private hearing by the Finance Commission, Mr. Heller had said: "There is no money for him, but there are other people I've got to look after."

Mr. Lewis was the second witness today at the continued hearing into the investigation of the purchase of the church property by the city last fall in connection with which John C. L. Dowling, counsel for the commission, has mentioned William J. Walsh, David J. Brickley, John A. Donoghue and James T. Moriarty, members of the city council, which at first voted against the purchase of the property, and later reversed itself.

Nathan Stern, secretary of the Congregation Beth Israel, on the stand today at the hearing conducted by the commission in the Mason Street headquarters of the School Committee, read from the records of the church the proceedings of the various meetings when the congregation took the necessary steps to sell the property to the city.

How Expense Was Distributed

During the course of Mr. Lewis' testimony, he said that of the \$10,600 asked for the covering of all expenses incident to the real estate deal with the city, \$1000 was asked for for John J. Conroy, \$1400 for Mrs. Mary Mahan, an attorney; \$1000 for President Heller, which the latter declared he did not intend to keep; \$1000 for a person not named, and \$4000 placed with Mr. Ballen. This sum, he said, was put in escrow.

Mr. Lewis admitted that some time during the summer he had heard that part of the money to be used for expenses was to be paid to certain parties connected with the city and he admitted that he had heard they were members of the City Council.

THREE JUDGES APPOINTED

Arthur W. Dolan was nominated to be judge of probate of Suffolk County today to take the place of Judge Robert Grant, resigned. The Governor also nominated Frank L. Riley of Worcester to be judge of the Central District Court of Worcester and Jesse W. Morton of Reading to be justice of the Fourth Eastern District Court of Middlesex.

VIVISECTIONISTS' STATEMENTS
CONTRADICTED BY DR. HADWENBritish Surgeon Says Dr. Eliot Treads on Dangerous
Ground in Remarks on Personal Liberty

Practically every statement made at the meeting of vivisectionists and those who condone vivisection held in Ford Hall, Boston, last Sunday was refuted at Huntington Hall last night by Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, British surgeon and president of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, in a lecture on the subject, "Has Vivisection Helped Humanity?" Dr. Hadwen took up the arguments of the vivisectionists by statement, contradicting each one and giving his reasons, based upon many years of medical experience and study, for disagreement.

"Hard words break no bones," he quoted in referring to the abuses which the vivisectionists had heaped upon those who oppose them, terming them willfully ignorant, misguided and fanatic. In commenting upon Dr. Charles W. Eliot's statement that anti-vivisectionists have an exaggerated idea of personal liberty he said that the former president of Harvard University was treading upon dangerous ground. When the question of conscience enters the arena—when a law would compel people to submit to a practice which they consider harmful—the duty of the minority to obey the

COAL ABUNDANCE
FACTOR IN CAUSING
OVER-PRODUCTIONOwner, Once Lured Into Mining,
Continues Operation With
Great Economic Waste

The following article is the eighth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States, of which not only the public, but Government officials as well have been ignorant. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for the Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts herewith and later to be presented.

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Overdevelopment has been compounding itself in the soft coal industry and irresistible forces have been driving it on.

Soft coal is scattered lavishly all over America in shafts and slopes easily reached. Some mines may take a million dollars for development, but there are a hundred or a thousand other mines waiting only the turning of a spade for output to begin.

Possession of coal on private property seems like a mug's game. When it sells in the east for \$17 a ton, is the happy owner not justified in multiplying by 17 the untold tons that lie in his own back yard, and in throwing out his chest a little at the sum total? One fact is forgotten—coal itself is not worth \$17 a ton. It is coal, plus transportation. Further while that chest is swelling with the consciousness of ownership, something like 11,000 or 12,000 other chests—their number constantly increases—are likewise lifting with the pride of possession. In fact, there is too much coal in America than a monopoly of it in private hands is unthinkable, and the limit of production, without economic checks, hardly possible to conceive.

Easy of Capitalization

Low initial expense makes it easy to raise capital. The neighbors come in. To them 6 per cent on mining stock looks like 6 per cent on a mortgage. They never think to write off

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

NOVEMBER 22, 1922

General

Extra \$3000 Asked in Playground Deal. 1

Coal Abundance Leads to Overproduction. 1

Turks Claim 1913 Frontiers. 1

Plea for Justice Wins Big Audience to M. Clemenceau. 1

Swiss Printers Strike. 3

Full Personnel of German Cabinet. 4

Canadian Progressive Party Elects Leader. 4

Mr. Lloyd George for Liberal Unity. 4

Plan Model Town in Everglades. 5

Academic Honors Awarded at Tufts College. 5

Moor Potentate Revisits Alhambra. 5

Chankidri System in India Invaluable. 10

Mt. Everest Climb Flight Against Time. 10

Financial

Stock Market Price Trend Reactionary. 12

Rock Island Earnings Disappointing. 12

Standard Oil Stock Dividends on Big Scale. 12

Slow Canard Fruit and Engine. 13

Corn Is Nation's Principal Source of Food Supply. 13

Uncertainty Characterizes Wool Market. 14

Percy A. Rockefeller-Fortral. 14

Tighter Credit Slows Down German Business. 14

Mineral Resources of Ireland. 14

Sporting

Army-Navy Football. 10

Western Conference Cross-Country. 10

Harvard Football Practice. 10

Hoppe Regains Title. 11

M. V. Conference Football. 11

Relsett Breaks Record. 11

Features

The Library. 9

A New Building System in England. 15

Book Reviews and Literary News. 16

The Home Forum. 17

Choosing One's Pathway. 17

Editorials. 18

French Women to Keep
Fighting for Suffrage

By The Associated Press

Paris, Nov. 22.—The women of France will keep on fighting for the suffrage, in spite of the action of the Senate in sidetracking a vote on the question yesterday. Leaders of the suffrage movement declared today. "We will never say die," exclaimed Mme. De Witt-Schlumberger, president of the French Suffrage Association. "The battle is not lost in France, nor even in the present Parliament. It will be won here, as in every other civilized country."

TURKS LAY CLAIM
TO 1913 FRONTIERS
AT PEACE MEETINGQuestion of Disposition of Western
Thrace Comes Definitely
Before Powers

LAUSANNE, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press).—The question of the disposition of Western Thrace came definitely before the powers today when Ismet Pasha presented to the commission on military and territorial matters Turkey's claim to all the territory embraced within her frontiers of 1913.

Eleutherios Venizelos, one-time Premier of Greece, immediately opposed the claim, and was supported by the Yugoslavs and Rumanians, who favored maintaining the Maritza River as the western boundary of Turkey in Europe, and agreed with him that there should not even be a plebiscite to decide the sovereignty of the disputed territory, as Ismet suggested.

In presenting his demands for Western Thrace, Ismet limited himself to bare claim for the territory and a vote by the inhabitants. Lord Curzon, who was presiding, pressed Ismet for an argument in support of the claim, but the Turkish delegate, while reinforcing his opening statement slightly, showed a disposition to wait until all the others had laid their cards on the table.

Argument for Greece

Mr. Venizelos began his argument against the claim by contrasting the broken Greece of today with the Greece that, he said, had carried on the war against Turkey for the Allies. Greece, after all, was one of the Allies, he declared, while Turkey was on the enemy side.

The present conference was not being held simply to settle the difference between the Turkish dictator and beaten Greece, he pointed out, but to make peace between the Allies and one of the countries they had vanquished.

At this afternoon's session Mr. Stamboulsky, Premier of Bulgaria, was prepared to present his views on this question and with regard to Bulgaria's claim for her promised outlet to the sea.

A delegation representing Syria arrived here, demanding that the Conference grant independence to their country, which was given the status of a French mandatory state by the Allied Supreme Council at San Remo in 1920.

Open Sessions Overruled

The effort of Ismet Pasha and his delegation for open sessions and complete publicity for all conference proceedings has been overruled and news announcements will be limited to formal communiqués agreed upon by the secretariat of the conference. The Turkish delegates are considerably agitated over this decision, contending that members of the other delegations are divulging what transpires in conference circles whereas they, as Mohammedan gentlemen, have kept their word.

M. Barrere, head of the French delegation, Lord Curzon, and other diplomats of the old school, have apparently determined to give the conference a character different from that of past conferences in which Mr. Lloyd George has been a conspicuous figure. The former British Premier planned this

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

LIBERIAN LOAN TO BE PUSHED,
BUT SEN. BORAH ADDS RIDERClaims People in Idaho Need Water Promised Them—
Keep Word at Home, He SaysSpecial from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The price of congressional approval of the promised loan of \$5,000,000 to Liberia, as fixed by western and southern senators, is \$20,000,000.

Unless the Liberian loan bill carries with it a rider appropriating that amount for reclamation development in the arid regions of the west and south, those senators warn the Administration it will never be approved. While the House is involved with the Ship Subsidy Bill, the Liberian loan, left over from last session, remains the unfinished business of the Senate. Administration leaders, acting under instructions from President Harding and the State Department, intend to press for its adoption.

The Administration regards the promise of financial aid to Liberia as a solemn obligation handed down from the previous Administration. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, when he appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee last session to plead for the loan, reminded Congress that Liberia was

an ally of the United States in the World War, and performed its small share well and faithfully. Failure of the \$5,000,000 reclamation appropriation, along with the soldiers' bonus bill, however, caused western senators to demand a \$20,000,000 authorization as the price of the Liberian loan. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, are leaders in the reclamation movement. Southern Senators, also interested in reclamation want to draw the color line so far as extending loans are concerned. They do not need much persuasion to join with Mr. Borah and other westerners in putting across the reclamation feature.

Senator Borah defended his position by contending that persons in his State have settled on those government lands under assurances that water would be available in the course of a year. Three years have passed and the lands are as arid as ever. In justice to these people, Senator Borah declares, the Government is just as much under obligation to them as it is to Liberia.

PLEA FOR JUSTICE
WINS BIG AUDIENCE
TO M. CLEMENCEAUSecurity of France Urged to Save
Germany From Her Enemies WithinBy GARDNER L. HARDING
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Georges Clemenceau has faced and won his first American audience. In the crowded Metropolitan Opera House, with all available standing room occupied, he made an appeal that will not be forgotten by those who heard it for the interdependence of America and Europe. It was a deeply moving appeal for France, but more than that it was an appeal for American recognition of co-operation with the new Europe which the inspiration of America had more than any other agency brought into being.

For an hour and a half this indomitable citizen-soldier of France talked, telling Americans that destiny, had made them the arbiters in the great war. He cleared away the "nonsense" that America had permitted a premature armistice. "But make up your minds," he said, "that in the Armistice, the Treaty, and all that followed, there was a great share of pure American work. But you left us to execute the settlement. I won't reproach you or complain. But you were wrong in that you left us with no proposal whatsoever."

Courage Wins Applause

The audience, representing all parties, showed by its applause that the plain speaking of the unfatigued old leader had struck home. They applauded even when he said that "a great nation may be grand one day and mean and small the next." They were hard words, but their courage and their complete emotional sincerity robbed them of the offense.

Throughout the speech ran a current of love and respect for America that was unfeigned and profound. "The romance between France and America," Clemenceau called it, "the greatest kinship, civilization has ever known; I have come to see it as it has passed, and I know now in my heart it has not." These were the words that took the sting out of his references to America's new "economic imperialism," to the reminder that America had followed, without protest, England's policy of diminishing Germany's liability to France, and to the thrust that the Monroe Doctrine was the policy of a child, but not of an adult nation.

The longest avowal of the evening was unexpected. It came half way through the speech at Clemenceau's first reference to President Wilson. It was a casual reference to the ex-President's proposals at the armistice, but a great cheer from every part of the house interrupted the speaker for a full minute.

The speech began easily, anecdotal; it proceeded step by step to the causes of the war, to the essential result of the old Germany, to the stages of the war up to America's participation—one unforgettable phrase was at the beginning, France and England were not ready, and America was not ready to be ready—and it never lost its steady strain of continuity as step by step the speaker stated the injustice done to France by the desertion of her allies in enforcing the settlement.

It was the Clemenceau of old who said that he thought, not even the League of Nations—which he mentioned with tactfully limited approval—could teach humanity to avoid war; but it was a Clemenceau who spoke straight from the heart who said that he bore no grudge against Germany, that security for France and England was not ready, and America was not ready to be ready—and it never lost its steady strain of continuity as step by step the speaker stated the injustice done to France by the desertion of her allies in enforcing the settlement.

New War Being Plotted

The fact that the old Germany, led by Ludendorff and Hindenburg, in Munich, was plotted to re-establish its militarism and bring on another war, he stated with a rush of facts and figures that several times came too rapidly for clear utterance. This was a point on which he obviously was not sure of sympathetic accord, yet it was greeted with hearty applause. He was also his blunt assurance that France had known she would have been deprived for three years of her due reparations, she would have gone to Berlin in 1918.

The plain proposal Clemenceau offered in conclusion was for America to join with England and France in a joint insistence on an agreed policy of settlement that would show Germany again her three greatest adversaries standing shoulder to shoulder as they did when they humbled her imperialism during the war. He criticized British economic "friendliness" for Germany in a way that only a close reading of his speech can make clear; but here was the cardinal thesis of his mission: Unity of the Allies who saved civilization, recovery of the moral paramountcy of America in world affairs, and justice to France, who as good as laid her next generation on the altar of world freedom, these were the main points of his address, and as far as may be judged, they bore a complete conviction to the audience.

It is authoritatively stated that later in his trip he will bring out even more strongly for justice for France means justice for the new Germany as well, and security for Europe, without regard to war alignments, must be the fundamental mission of the post-war

COAL ABUNDANCE FACTOR IN CAUSING OVER-PRODUCTION

(Continued from Page 1)

depletion. Furthermore, transportation for their coal is guaranteed.

Transportation in times of high seasonal demand has been usually the limiting factor in output. There are not cars enough to go round. In the fall, when all America annually scrambles overnight to lay in coal for winter, there is an annual car shortage. If demand had been spread evenly through the year the cars could have handled it. As it is they cannot. But by law a pro rata supply of "empties" is guaranteed to all mines opened, and whether the railroad serving a coal district is heavily overburdened or not, the law requires it to run a siding to the new mine of every John Smith.

The opening of John Smith & Neighbors new mine means less cars for everybody else. It means less work for all the other miners. But it means only a little less coal dilution, and only a little less work, certainly not enough to cause Mr. Smith to consider the matter for a moment. His mine is sure to have as much working time as any of the others, other things being equal.

The law of supply and demand in other industries soon squeezes out the "water" of an inflated system, and leaves the field to efficient companies, which in this case would, of course, be those mines working all year round. But in mining, at this point, an entirely new set of forces comes into play. These forces serve to keep Mr. Smith & Neighbors in the great coal mining game, once they have entered.

Factor of "Spot" Coal

It has been easy to bring together capital, transport and coal—the essentials for development. Better still, every so often there are periods of high prices. High prices are recurrent. They do not last. Still they come, and will continue to come as long as American railroads are unable to deliver a year's supply of coal overnight, with the first cold snap.

America uses just so much coal, the total demand is highly inelastic. Most of the coal produced—about 75 per cent—is under loose delivery contracts at fixed prices. The other 25 per cent, or "spot" coal (in which will be found Mr. Smith's output) is on the market for whatever it can get. The moment that anything interferes with the delicate mechanism of production and demand, there is a sudden and energetic call from a thousand iron-tongued manufacturers for coal, at once, immediately, at any price. "Spot" coal at this juncture is free from entangling contracts. Many a business man who thought his supplies safeguarded finds even contract deliveries curtailed. Railroads are swamped. The two factors of rigid demand and the sudden contraction of "spot" tonnage interact in their effects. In the summer of 1920, for example, a slight maladjustment, in needs and momentary supply brought about a skyrocket ascent of "spot" prices.

No possible tonnage of the railroads at this time could carry the output asked for. But Mr. Smith (lucky chap!) is sure of a pro rata share of what tonnage there is, and equal share in profits.

This is how the stimulus of brief high prices inflates the market. The condition has grown worse since 1915; capacity output has increased from about 675,000,000 to 900,000,000, while demand has not come anywhere near keeping pace. Mines were probably never more overdeveloped yet western coal fields have barely been scratched.

Committed to Project

Let us follow the adventures of Mr. Smith. The bait of brief high prices has lured him with thousands of others into the field. Once entered, once definitely committed by the outlay of money and equipment to coal production, he is hooked. Powerful forces cause him to keep on developing and opening new mines.

In time he is destined to see himself "hoist by his own petard." He must watch the daily dilution of the available car supply by new mines, and his opportunity to share the period of high prices curtailed. Soon one will hear him protesting, on purely humanitarian grounds, the hardship which intermittent work brings to miners by over-expanding the industry.

Either for speculative purposes or to overreach competitors, he has probably taken more acres of coal-field than are needed for immediate development. These must be paid for in cash. New equipment must also be paid for in cash. To get more cash, more coal must be mined, and more mines must be opened.

Every new mine means a greater car dilution in times of shortage, yet the operator shares but a fractional part of the dilution he causes, while the actual burden is spread over the whole industry. In other words, competitors of Mr. Smith and neighbors must suffer for his actions. This is the Great Moloch, ever driving oper-

ators on to new development to recoup old expenses, though the industry has long passed the stage where new development is anything but a waste, and where the guilt of Government investigation yawns ahead.

Work Must Be Continuous

The final force causing inflation is the impelling necessity of working mines, once mines are open. A closed mine rapidly deteriorates. To save the mines and to keep in the business, operators will sell coal even below cost. This was often done in the competition of the barren pre-war years.

According to F. G. Tryon, of the Geological Survey, "there is abundant testimony that most of the time before the war the industry was operated on a very narrow margin of profit. It is such competition as this that makes inevitable the wasteful methods of mining which in many of our fields leave half the coal behind in the ground in a manner that renders its ultimate recovery very unlikely."

Half the coal is left behind, while that which is mined may not pay the cost of operation: could there be a stronger indictment of the conditions in any industry?

It is the foregoing situation that led Nelson B. Gaskell, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, to say before the Nolan Coal Committee of 1922:

"It is perfectly futile to expect that condition of overproduction to be eliminated without waste and loss and direful consequences on all sides, by the operation of supply and demand. . . . Usually the first effort to control the market is to stabilize the market by price agreements, which are unlawful; the other method is the curtailment of production by agreement, which is also unlawful. The legal alternative is for all parties, including the public, to watch the building burn to the ground and then proceed to rebuild it."

This is the condition of the coal mining industry today. It is "burning to the ground."

RAILROAD HEADS OF NEW ENGLAND FOR INDEPENDENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

out that the fundamental need is rate reorganization. This should be designed to relieve the heavy burden upon agriculture and with consideration of the fact that the railroads are not yet able to earn enough for proper expansion. Mr. Hoover said.

Mr. Pearson said that the New England roads are well located and adapted to the transportation requirements of the section. He urged the committee in considering the conditions of the roads to remember that they have just been through a strike which has created many minor and temporary "causes of irritation."

Fair Return Sought

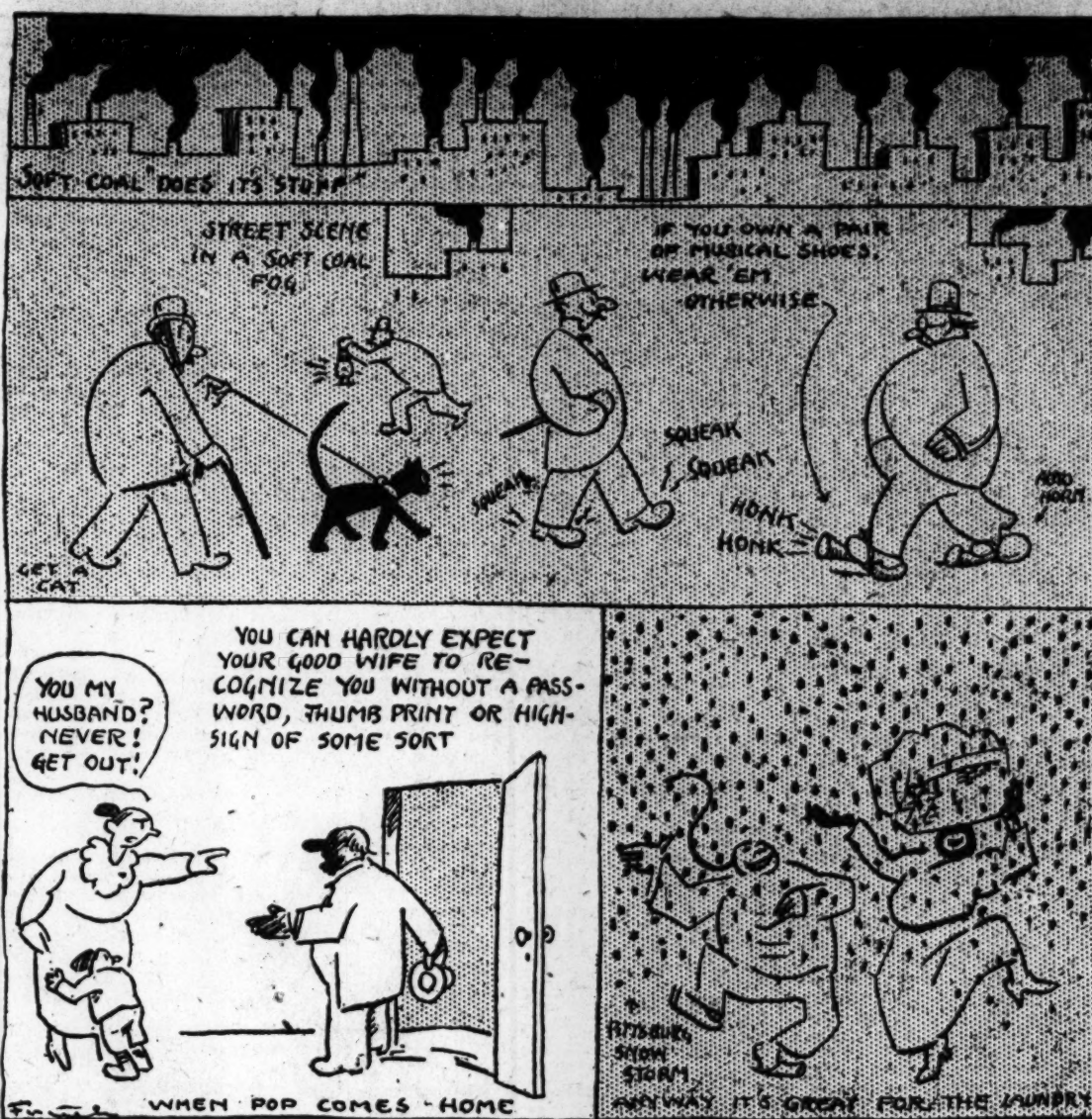
"Give us a fair return on the value of our property and our credit will be restored over night," declared E. G. Buckland, vice-president of the New Haven Railroad. "Refuse to give us a fair return and you confiscate our property. You cannot get away from this by any scheme of reorganization, for under any such plan which seeks to scale down the value you confiscate the property of the investors."

Mr. Buckland directed his main attention to the question of finance and valuation. He said that the Government has set as a basis of value, the physical value of the property and this consideration is basic in the New England case. Under the Transportation Act, he said, the commission is bound to fix a fair return with respect to groups, but that does not mean that each railroad in a group will get such return.

"When two or more carriers cooperate in transportation they are, as to that act, performing a single transaction," Mr. Buckland said. "They are each entitled, under economic and efficient operation, to have a fair return for operation and are each entitled to have a fair profit, for their investors."

Mr. Buckland's basic point was that the New England roads were found to have a value of \$220,000,000 in excess of the property investment account, while the other eastern group was found to have a total of \$200,000,000 less than their account. The New England group, then, is the only one

SOFT COAL



Reproduced from The World, New York

which can justify its property investment account and the investors must be guaranteed their proper rights to a return on their investment.

The following members of the committee were present today: Maine—Carl E. Mullen, Edwin M. Hamlin, Charles E. Gurney, Leslie McIntire, Edward W. Wheeler, New Hampshire—Lester W. Thurber, Benjamin W. Couch, Arthur H. Hale, Vermont—James F. Dewey, Massachusetts—James J. Storrow, Philip Dexter, Carl Dreyfus, F. W. Willard, Rhode Island—George L. Crocker, F. H. Pitts, Everett L. Salisbury, W. F. Morse, Connecticut—E. O. Goss, Frederick F. Ford, Stanley H. Bulard, George S. Stevenson.

KNOWLEDGE TEST FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Applicants for Clerkship Must Pass New Examination

First application of intelligence tests in the Massachusetts civil service examinations will be made when applicants for clerkships in the service of the cities and towns under civil service of the Commonwealth will be examined on Jan. 13.

Following is an outline of the manner in which the tests will be given:

REASONING

In each line below, draw a line under one of the words inside the parentheses () so that the underlined word and the third word will have the same relation to each other that the first two

words have to each other. Continue in order till time is called by the examiner in charge.

Grass Green Snow.....(table, hill, wax, white, air)

Tail Short Wide.....(street, broad, narrow, near, long)

WORD KNOWLEDGE
In each of the lines below draw a line under the one word inside the parentheses (), which means the opposite or most nearly the opposite of the word outside the parentheses. Continue in order till the examiner calls time.

Up: (long, down, large, low, across). Hot: (warm, ice, light, cold, boil).

SENTENCE MEANING
Make a plus sign in the parentheses before each pair of sentences which are alike in intended meaning. Make a zero in the parentheses before each pair of sentences which are unlike in intended meaning. Continue in order till the examiner calls time.

() Idle brains are the devil's workshop.

() People who are idle get into trouble.

() Little strokes fell great oaks.

Oak trees are weak.

GRAMMAR (SPELLING, GRAMMAR, PUNCTUATION)

Make a plus sign in the parentheses before each sentence below, which is grammatically correct, properly punctuated and properly spelled. Make a zero before each sentence which is incorrect in any of the above particulars. Continue in order till time is called by the examiner in charge.

() This typewriter is the neater of the two.

() The method was different than any used before.

() This is likely to be a busy day.

() It had lain on the floor all day.

In that part of the examination de-

VIVISECTIONISTS' STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED BY DR. HADWEN

(Continued from Page 1)

ments simply to learn what any doctor with an ounce of brains would know already? It is nothing more nor less than scientific brutality."

Dr. Hadwen then pointed out that the very foundation upon which vivisection is based is fallacious: that studying the conditions of animals can give knowledge of human conditions. He pointed out that animals and humans are so differently constituted that no similarity of conditions can exist in the two. This he proved by incident upon incident which he read from the reports of vivisectionists. What is poison to a dog will not harm a man, and vice versa, he declared, adding: "A hedgehog can eat more opium in five minutes than a Chinaman could in a fortnight, and wash it down with enough prussic acid to kill a regiment of soldiers, with utter impunity."

Dr. Hadwen also attacked many of the theories of physicians which are at present in vogue in the medical profession. Tuberculosis, he asserted, is not the dread disease most people imagine, and gave instances of people being cured after most doctors

had given them up to die. Typhoid fever, he said, is not infectious—it is merely the result of a lack of sanitation. Prolonged applause greeted his statement that there is no such thing as rabies. A so-called "mad" dog, he said, is nothing but a dog with a bad toothache or a bone in his throat. The antitoxin treatment he declared is killing more children through blood poisoning than it could cure—and he defied the doctors to prove that it had ever cured a single case of diphtheria, which, he said, had increased with the added use of antitoxin. He told of children who had died 10 minutes after being given an injection of antitoxin, although before they had been in no danger. He continued:

"The whole germ theory is in the melting pot. In 15 years it will be denied that there are such things as disease germs to be dreaded."

The doctor then read portions of the United States Government report of vaccination in the Philippines, and asserted that the enforced vaccination there has been responsible for innumerable deaths, and constitutes one of the most serious blots upon the history of the Republic.

DECLARES MINIMUM WAGE LAW UNJUST

The existing minimum wage law in Massachusetts was declared inequitable by Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, chairman of the State Department of Labor and Industries, at today's hearing before the Special Legislative Commission on Minimum Wage and Unemployment, held at the State House. General Sweetser said he did not want to take sides on the issues before the commission, but thought the present law ought to be made enforceable and that the only way to make it so is to enact the proposed mandatory law now under consideration.

At present he said those who obey the law are often penalized by their obedience while those who ignore the law are benefited. Other speakers today urged repeal of the minimum wage law. Alfred E. Lunt, representing the Employers Protective Association, opposed the law.

MRS. FITZGERALD TO SPEAK

Mrs. Susan W. Fitzgerald, one of the first two women to be elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, will address the Twentieth Century Club at its regular weekly meeting next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her subject will be "The Function of Women in Public Life." The Drama League lecture at the Twentieth Century Club for Sunday, Dec. 3, will be given by Norreys Johnson O'Connor who has exchanged dates with Prof. Robert E. Rogers. Professor Rogers' lecture will be given on March 18.

EVERETT HOLDS PRIMARY

All other mayoralty candidates except L. D. Chisholm, alderman, and H. F. Furness, former Representative, were eliminated in Everett yesterday by the vote at the municipal primaries.

SEEKS PACKER MERGER REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—Robert M. LaFollette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, introduced a resolution in the Senate today asking that the Secretary of Agriculture be requested to make a report on the proposed packer merger and to state what action has been taken by him; also on the number of cattle, sheep and hogs under Federal supervision and by the "Big Five" since Jan. 1, 1919.

CHELSEA MAYOR RENOMINATED

Lawrence F. Quigley was renominated Mayor of Chelsea in yesterday's municipal primaries by a vote almost twice that of Edward E. Willard, former Mayor, who will also be on the ticket in the final election.

YE FOODE SHOPPE

221 West 104th Street, New York City
Special Fried Spring Chicken Dinner, with Cream Gravy, \$1.50. Special Six-Course Dinner, Guaranteed Home Cooking, 90c. The 90c dinner includes spring lamb chop and one-half pound chopped sirloin steak, broiled in creamery butter.
Specials Every Day. Steaks, also a la Carte Dinner. Luncheon, 40c. Serv. from 11 to 2. We invite your patronage.

CHARLES R. LYNDE

Importer of
China and Glass

DESIGNS and decorations not to be found in any other store in America.
Crests and monograms decorated to order on China and Glass.

424 Boylston Street
Boston



HANAN & SON
continually offer the
Men and Women of
America their highest
ideal in fine footwear—Shoes that
strike the dominant
note in present-day
style; Quality that
bears the constant
assurance of Hanan's
high standards; at
Prices that strike a
responsive chord
in every thoughtful
heart and head.

HANAN HOSE

for Men and Women

At every season, and especially now, will also be found here a collection of fine hose that features the newest designs, the most exquisite fabrics, and the best weaves available

HANAN

New York Boston Brooklyn Philadelphia
Buffalo Pittsburgh Cleveland Chicago
Milwaukee St. Louis Kansas City San Francisco
LONDON PARIS

FLEMING
London Clothes for Men
Lounge Suits and Overcoats
Plenty at
\$40 \$45 \$50
D. M. FLEMING
10 E. 44th St. 1314 Walnut St.
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

HOLEPROOF
HOSIERY
IN WOOL-WORSTED
SILK AND WOOL
Complete Stocks in Seasonable
Weights Now Available

WOMEN'S
Silk and Wool, rib top..... Per Pair \$2.00
Silk and Wool, clocked..... 2.50
Silk and Wool, clocked..... 3.00
(Per box of 3 pairs)
Wool Ribbed..... 4.75
Silk and Wool..... 4.75

MEN'S
Silk and Wool..... Per Pair \$1.25
Cashmere (heather mixtures)..... 2.00
(Per box of 3 pairs)
Fine Cashmere..... 2.25
Heather Mixtures..... 3.00

TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington Street
Sole Boston Agents
Mail Orders Filled

SALE ON FRENCH MODEL DRESSES

Will call with samples of imported goods on request.
BOYLSTON GOWN SHOP
153 Brighton Ave., Allston, Mass.
Tel. Brighton 1064-J

That after-school appetite is easily and safely appeased with fresh Holsum Bread. It's all wholesome, good, thoroughly baked. Delicious. The wax-sealed wrapper insures absolute cleanliness. Your kiddies should like Holsum Bread.

HEYDT BAKERY SAINT LOUIS
AMERICAN BAKERY CO.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE MAKES AN APPEAL FOR LIBERAL UNITY

Former Premier Offers Support
If Asquithians Substitute Co-
operation for Conflict

Out of his retreat Mr. Lloyd George has emerged to make an analysis of the recent British elections. Without bitterness he sifts the material to show what led to the conservative victory, and declares that only 30 per cent of those who went to the polls and 25 per cent of the total electorate voted confidence in the Government. He inquires into the cause of the failure of Liberalism, and offers the support of his colleagues and himself if the Independent Liberals desire to substitute co-operation for conflict. With the permission of The New York Times Company, The Christian Science Monitor reprints a compressed version of his statement.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The result of the elections has fully justified those who maintained that no party standing alone could hope to secure that measure of public support which will guarantee stable government. It is true that the Conservatives have succeeded in obtaining the return of a majority of members to the new Parliament, but the most notable feature of the elections is the return of a decisive majority of members by a definite minority of the electors. I observe that the Prime Minister in returning thanks to the Nation claims that he has received a vote of confidence from the people of this country.

Out of a total poll of 15,000,000 his candidates secured less than 6,000,000 votes. Making full allowance for uncontested seats this figure cannot be stretched out to a height much above 6,000,000. That means that only two-fifths of the electorate voted confidence in the administration, while three-fifths voted confidence in other leaders or groups. A minority of 3,000,000 in a national referendum could hardly be claimed as a vote of confidence.

It might be argued that when the question of confidence or no confidence comes to be stated, the National Liberals having promised co-operation, the votes recorded by them ought not to be placed on the debit side of the confidence account.

National Liberal Attitude
As head of the National Liberal group I expressed grave doubts as to the composition of the ministry and much apprehension as to the language in which its policy was defined. That represents the general attitude of the National Liberals toward the Government. Their support, therefore, cannot be claimed in totality by the votes recorded for the Government. The fact, therefore, remains, that those who voted confidence in the Government represent only 40 per cent of those who went to the polls, and 25 per cent of the total electorate.

I place this fact in the forefront be-

cause it is bound to have a profound effect upon the course of events during the next year—the life time of this Parliament. It is the first time, certainly, since the Reform Act when a pronounced minority of the electorate has succeeded in securing control of the Government and the Government of the country. It will be idle to pretend that in a democratic country like ours, thoroughly imbued with the spirit of representative government, this vote does not weaken the moral authority of the Government of the day.

Therefore, if the Government is wise, it will bear that fact in mind and will not commit itself to policies which challenge the 9,000,000, who between them, represent a majority of the people of this country. It is not a very good beginning to claim these striking figures as a vote of confidence. I sincerely trust it does not indicate a resolve to ignore, if not to defy, what is obvious and ought to be the governing factor in the policy of the Government.

Prospects of Labor
We are faced with a new danger to constitutional government. What has happened at this election may be repeated at the next—but not necessarily in favor of the same party. If we are to be governed by the succession of ministrations who rule in spite of the protest of a majority of the people, the authority of government will be weakened to a dangerous degree.

The luck of the electoral table has this time favored the Conservatives; the next time it may turn in favor of the Labor Party. They have secured many seats this time by a minority of the votes. This time the votes cast for them have attained the gigantic aggregate of 2,000,000.

Conditions were, in many respects, against them. Their funds were exhausted by a prolonged period of heavy unemployment. The new union movement was passing through an ebb tide in its prosperity, both in funds and in members. There was a good deal of discontent with the trade union leadership. Many workmen felt that they had been let down badly by some of their activities in industrial disputes. Moreover, Labor had been committed by visionaries to rash experiments which handicapped it severely in the election.

The next time may be the spring tide of Labor. They have learned their lesson at the polls and are not likely to repeat the blunder of November, 1922. Supposing under those conditions they add another 2,000,000 to their poll. Although other groups may secure between them 9,000,000 votes, Labor may have the same luck as the Conservatives at the last election and the majority of members elected by a minority of voters.

I have many a time warned the public that in spite of appearances this country is in many respects very top heavy. It is over-industrialized, its means of livelihood are in many respects precarious and depend on conditions over which we have no control, and once something happens which may have the effect of causing a lean-over, either in one direction or in the other, it will make the very top of the house in lands where the population depends in the main for its livelihood upon the cultivation of the soil and the development of the natural resources of the country.

"A Real Center Party"
I therefore earnestly trust that in the interest of stability and good government, which must be based on the good will and co-operation of the community as a whole, this Parliament will apply its mind seriously to finding some

means of preventing a repetition, either in one direction or the other, of this freak of representative government. Another feature of the election is the way in which Liberalism has established its claim to be a real center party in this land. Whatever the difficulties of the Labor Party might have been in this election, they were not comparable to those under which Liberalism fought the campaign. It was divided by bitter internecine conflicts. Leaders of one section seemed to be more intent on keeping the representatives of the other section out of Parliament than on fighting for the common cause. The bulk of their speeches was devoted to attacks on the leaders of the other Liberal group and there was no room left for the statement of the Liberal case.

What was the inevitable result? No real fight was put up for Liberal principles on either side. The Independent Liberals were tangled by the personal preoccupation of their leaders—the National Liberal leaders were embarrassed by engagements into which their followers had been driven by the action of the Independent Liberal leaders. The National Liberals, in spite of their enormous difficulties, have not been exterminated. I am not going to enter into a barren inquiry as to whether their numbers are or are not greater than those of Mr. Asquith's followers. Let it be assumed that they are equal. The marvel is that under these fratricidal conditions so many Liberal of any complexion have been returned.

Ready to Co-operate
I am not setting forth these unhappy facts in order to prolong the controversy which has poisoned Liberalism for years, but in order to call attention to a vitality which in spite of these depressing conditions can bring up 4,100,000 voters to the polls.

Electoral Liberalism is the balancing power, and if it casts united strength against either reaction or subversion, its influence must be decisive, whatever the composition of this Parliament may be.

It is common knowledge that the Independent Liberals confidently anticipated the return of at least 120 members of their group. The fact that they only succeeded in securing the return of about 50 is naturally to them a source of deep disappointment. If the failure of their group is to be the contemplation of the real causes of that failure, and a sincere desire is manifested to substitute co-operation for conflict, no colleague and I will welcome it. We cannot force our society on an unwilling company.

During the campaign I repeatedly expressed the hope that one outcome of this election would be to bring the moderate men of progressive outlook in all parties to see the wisdom of acting together. Progressive minds are by no means confined to the Liberal Party. I have met many in the Conservative Party, and the election will have taught many men and women in the Labor Party that violent and extravagant proposals impede progress. If the limits are not too narrowly drawn, this Parliament may witness an effective association of men of many parties who are genuinely concerned in the advancement of mankind along the paths of peace and progress, for the attainment of their common ideals. If that end is achieved, the coming years will not be spent in vain.

GERMANS' LOVE OF FORESTS
SUHL, Thuringia, Nov. 1.—One of the anomalies of German economics appears in a recent action of the Suhl authorities pledging the community forest as security for a loan which is to be used in providing the poor with firewood. Admiration for the beauty of the home woodland is believed to have influenced the community's decision to seek its necessary fuel elsewhere.

HUMPHREYS OIL STOCK DIVIDEND
DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 22.—The Humphreys Oil Company declared a stock dividend of 75 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 20. The outstanding capital is now \$8,577,500, which will be increased to \$15,000,000.

Coke & McElm
Pipes, Cleaners & Dyers
Main Office and Works:
820 East Pershing Road
Frank Harscher CHICAGO
Phone Drexel 1249, 1250

"For a Real Chicken Dinner"
THE ELMER CAFE
FORMERLY THE LAURA JACOBSON
1308 East 47th Street CHICAGO
PHONE OAKLAND 1285
TABLE D'HOTEL SERVICE

Stuhlmann's
Hats
Exclusive Hats at Popular Prices
928 E. 63rd St. Midway 9885
3336 Lawrence Ave. Juniper 5645

DEWAR & CARRINGTON
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
for
STEAM, HOT WATER, VAPOR & BLAST
HEATING, POWER PIPING AND
GENERAL STEAMFITTING
153 North Desplaines Street
CHICAGO
Telephone Haymarket 0810

Piling Up Dollars
Is a Fascinating Game
You can play this game and be "sure" to win. A \$1.00 deposit at our Bank will start it. Pile them in with unfailing regularity. The greatest things have grown from small beginnings. When may we expect you—make it today!

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
La Salle and Jackson Streets Chicago

FULL PERSONNEL PUBLISHED OF NEW GERMAN MINISTRY

Wilhelm Cuno, Chancellor, Forms
His Cabinet—Prominent
War Official Member

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—Wilhelm Cuno, the new Chancellor, will be able to go before the Reichstag tomorrow or Friday with the complete personnel of his Cabinet. In this Reichstag the Socialists have 176 votes, the Democrats 40, the Peoples Party 54, the Center 75, the Nationalists 63, and the Bavarian People's Party 21. "The Socialists may for the moment decide to remain neutral awaiting developments," Rudolph Breitscheid, the Social-Science Monitor representative this morning when asked if his party would refuse to vote confidence in the Cuno Ministry. "Herr Cuno has a bare possibility of being able to command a majority with the aid of the Nationalists. If the Nationalists support Herr Cuno, the Socialists will at once undertake opposition." Herr Breitscheid declared that the Democrats and the Center would strongly disapprove of any government which had Nationalist support.

"The only kind of workable Cabinet at this time would be one composed of the old Coalition parties. The statement recently made by England and France that German industry must be represented in the Government was a great blunder since it served to fortify the Right and exercised pressure on the Government." He referred to this as a "transition period which must be gone through, and this country and the Entente learn that the Right can do nothing. Then when they learn this Germany will find her stride with truly Republican-Democratic Government, which has a strong Socialist influence in it."

BERLIN, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The new German Cabinet has been constituted as follows:
Chancellor—Wilhelm Cuno.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Justice—Dr. Carl Heine.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Baron von Rosenberg.
Minister of the Interior—Rudolph Oeser.
Minister of Finance—Andreas Hermes.
Minister of Economics—Johannes Becker.
Minister of the Treasury—Dr. Heinrich Albert.
Minister of Transportation—General Wilhelm Groener.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Stügel.
Minister of Food—Herman Mueller.
Minister of Defense—Dr. O. Gessler.
Minister of Labor—Dr. Heinrich Brauns.

Foreign Office Chief
Baron von Rosenberg, at present German Minister to Denmark served as departmental chief in the Foreign Office before and during the war. He is a comparatively new comer to the diplomatic service.
Dr. Heine and Dr. Becker, of the

WOODWARD HOLMES & PLUM
Men's Wear
33 & 37 East Madison Street
CHICAGO

Photographer
Phone Central 8719
1505 GARRICK THEATRE BUILDING
64 W. RANDOLPH ST.
CLARA LOUISE HAGINS, Manager
CHICAGO

FURS
COMPARE OUR VALUES
Get our estimate on
Remodeling and Repairing
Arthur Felber Fur Co.
(Manufacturing Furriers)
25 N. Dearborn St. Chicago
Phone State 5283

Edgewater Laundry Company
CLEANERS—DYERS
LAUNDERERS
5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
We specialize in Family Wash and Wet Work
Phone Edgewater 0900

English Bone China—
Dessert Plates \$67.50
A. D. Coffee Cup 35.00

Gifts
Out of the Ordinary
FOR the Wedding or Anniversary you will find
Burley's a treasure trove
of infinite variety in gifts.

Burley & Company
QUALITY CHINA & CRYSTAL
Seven North Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO

German Peoples Party, served in the Ehrenbach Cabinet.
Heinrich Albert, former Secretary of the Chancellery, was German commercial agent in the United States at the time of breaking off relations of the Prussian Diet, is a well-known between the two countries.
Rudolph Oeser, Democratic member economist.

Herr Stügel up to the present has been chief of the Bavarian section of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. Herr Mueller, new food controller, is director of the Rhenish Agricultural Chamber.

Two Ministers Doubtful
Only seven active parliamentarians are represented in the new Ministry, the Democrats supplying three, the Clericals two and the German People's Party two. Baron von Rosenberg, Herr Stügel and Herr Mueller are regarded as non-partisan, while the new Secretary of the Chancellery, Edouard Hamm, who was Bavarian Minister of Commerce and Industry, is a Democratic member of the Reichstag. Dr. Albert, the Minister of the Treasury, is a member of a group party, but is not active politically.

WORK ON INCREASE DURING OCTOBER

34 Out of 43 Industries Report
Larger Payrolls for Month

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Employment increased in 29 and decreased in 14 industries in October as compared with September, the Department of Labor announced today. In the same period, 34 of the 43 industries reported increased payrolls. The figures covered 3064 representative establishments, which employed 1,525,785 persons last month.

Car building and repairing plants as in September reported the greatest increase in employment with 13.7 per cent in October, due to the resumption of work in that industry. Increases ranging from 4.6 to 5.9 per cent were reported for glass, foundry and machine shops, woolen manufacturing, iron and steel, and chemicals. Strikes caused a 30.9 per cent decrease in the pottery industry's employment, while decreases of 6.8 and 5.9 per cent, respectively, were shown in fertilizer and automobile manufacturing.

**Sterling Silver Hand Wrought
NAPKIN BANDS**
Exquisite design and initial. Superb workmanship. \$2.75 each.
Orders taken for anything in hand wrought silver. Satisfaction assured.
MARY BERKMAN
1004 Peoples Gas Bldg. CHICAGO

CAPITOL TEA ROOM
In the Loop, Chicago
Where particular people find Perfection in food, Reason in prices
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER
Second Floor Republic Building
State St. at Adams

Spoehr
Four Convenient Loop Shops
106 N. STATE ST.
112 W. ADAMS ST.
17 S. DEARBORN ST.
MICHIGAN AT LAKE
CHICAGO, ILL.

Brun's Bootery, Inc.
312 Tower Bldg., 6 N. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO
Also Custom Made Shoes

Foster Rosier
for Women and Children
Our five course dinners are town talk—served from 5 to 8 P. M.
The Kiddies prefer our pure sugar hard candies.
On Saturdays we always have on sale from our ovens Pecan Rolls (Schnecken) at 60c a doz.
Orders shipped promptly by parcel post.

The Foster Service Stocking
is priced at \$2.00

While the Foster Shops are quite generally looked to for the finer things in hosiery, the FOSTER SERVICE STOCKING is an equally important factor in our hosiery departments.

Although this stocking is priced at \$2.00 it represents a very high quality—it is sold at this price because we are anxious to give unusual value in a silk stocking for everyday wear.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and
The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO
BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of
ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY

COMMUNIST PLOT RUMOR IN LONDON

Press Predicts Serious Rioting in
British Capital—Conferences Planned

LONDON, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press)—An alleged Communist plot to provoke revolutionary trouble in London today in connection with an anticipated demonstration by the unemployed, is the feature of this morning's newspapers, some of which predict serious rioting.

The organizers of the alleged plot are said by several papers, which claim sufficient official support for their statements, to be dangerous Communists working in co-operation with Moscow. Their plan is said to be the exploitation of the large gathering of unemployed who marched from the provinces to London last week to call attention to their condition and to ask the Premier to receive a deputation.

Mr. Bonar Law declined to receive spokesmen of the unemployed but promised that their cause would be heard by the ministers of Labor and Health. The leaders rejected this offer and insisted upon seeing the Premier.

Rumors, supported by the police, spread throughout the city yesterday to the effect that organizers of the unemployed were determined to force an entrance to Downing Street from Whitehall today and if the interview was still refused to start a fight, many of the demonstrators being known to possess arms.

It seems probable, however, that the lurid suggestions made by some newspapers as to what may happen today will not be fulfilled, inasmuch as three Labor commoners, after an interview with Mr. Bonar Law last night, agreed to advise the leaders of the unemployed to accept a conference with Sir Montague Barlow, the Minister of Labor, and abandon any plans for an attempt to force an entrance to Downing Street. The Daily Herald says that this advice was accepted and that

The Seville
4144 Sheridan Road, Chicago
Apartments Completely Furnished
No lease required
Excellent cafe in building
One block to Elevated.
Bus at door.
Telephone Lakewood 9000
ALBERT F. OIDDING, Mgr.

Fashion's Decree
Whatever the mode, foot comfort is now possible. Embodied in the shoes we show are those features which our years of experience have proved essential to foot comfort, at the same time they give that trim line so essential to being neatly shod. Let us show you "Physical Culture Shoes."

Washington Neckwear
is appreciated for its new and tasteful patterns as well as for its wearing qualities.

WASHINGTON
Ten Stores for Men
CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS • ST. PAUL
CLEVELAND

The Foster Service Stocking
is priced at \$2.00

While the Foster Shops are quite generally looked to for the finer things in hosiery, the FOSTER SERVICE STOCKING is an equally important factor in our hosiery departments.

Although this stocking is priced at \$2.00 it represents a very high quality—it is sold at this price because we are anxious to give unusual value in a silk stocking for everyday wear.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and
The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO
BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of
ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY

a deputation will see the Minister of Labor this afternoon.
A police order was issued last night forbidding any demonstration within certain areas around the Houses of Parliament. This district is always under proscription for such purposes while Parliament is sitting.

TWO BIG WATERWAY PROJECTS DISCUSSED

CHICAGO, Nov. 22 (By The Associated Press)—The Southern Commercial Congress closed its fifteenth annual convention today with a discussion of the triad of transportation—railways, highways and waterways—as well as foreign credits for international trade. At the annual banquet tonight governors of Nebraska, Maryland and Virginia and the Ambassador of Peru have been invited to speak.

The program for this morning's session included addresses on two great waterway projects, the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence proposal and the Atlantic-Mississippi canal, planned to cut across northern Florida to eliminate 500 miles from the ocean trip from New Orleans to New York.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO FLEES TO TIENTSIN

HONOLULU, T. H., Nov. 27 (By The Associated Press)—The Cabinet of the North China Government has resigned as the result of the arrest of Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance, on the charge of receiving a commission for the proposed flotation of a loan of \$2,000,000 by a group of German and Austrian financiers prior to the war, according to a cable dispatch received today by the Nippon Jiji, local vernacular newspaper, from Tokyo.

In addition to the resignation of the Peking Cabinet, the dispatch states, the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wellington Koo, who offered his personal guarantees in an effort to obtain the release of Lo Wen-kan, has fled from the capital to Tientsin.

STEBBINS
Have heard many expressions of gratitude for the dependability of their stock of
RADIO
Not only in our stock of parts, but also in the complete outfit quality has been our chief consideration. Complete outfit from \$25 up.

Stebbins Hardware Co.
17 to 21 Van Buren St. CHICAGO

Washington Neckwear
is appreciated for its new and tasteful patterns as well as for its wearing qualities.

WASHINGTON
Ten Stores for Men
CHICAGO • KANSAS CITY
MINNEAPOLIS • ST. PAUL
CLEVELAND

The Foster Service Stocking
is priced at \$2.00

While the Foster Shops are quite generally looked to for the finer things in hosiery, the FOSTER SERVICE STOCKING is an equally important factor in our hosiery departments.

Although this stocking is priced at \$2.00 it represents a very high quality—it is sold at this price because we are anxious to give unusual value in a silk stocking for everyday wear.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and
The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO
BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of
ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY

The Foster Service Stocking
is priced at \$2.00

While the Foster Shops are quite generally looked to for the finer things in hosiery, the FOSTER SERVICE STOCKING is an equally important factor in our hosiery departments.

F. E. FOSTER & COMPANY
115 NORTH WABASH AVENUE and
The Foster Drake Hotel Shop, CHICAGO
BALTIMORE AVENUE at the Corner of
ELEVENTH STREET, KANSAS CITY

MODEL TOWN PLAN IN THE EVERGLADES

Located on Lake Okechobee at
Terminus of Atlantic Coast
Line Railroad

All the features of a modern industrial town laid out according to the best town planning standards is contemplated in the Florida Everglades at the terminus of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, it was announced today. John Nolen, city planner of Cambridge, Mass., is preparing plans for the new town.

In telling of these plans to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, Mr. Nolen said: "The townsite is located on the southern shore of Lake Okechobee, a short distance from Moore Haven, on one of the few sand ridges close to the lake. This ridge is about a mile long by half a mile wide, of rather irregular shape, and will allow the town an area of some 1500 acres. It is already covered with a tropical growth—palms and similar trees between 30 and 40 years old—so that the town will be beautiful from the beginning."

Civic Center Planned
"I am planning an industrial district and a civic center laid out along the lines dictated by southern conditions. It will not be a western or a New England town, but typically southern. There will be more space for the circulation of air than is neces-

sary in the north, with probably an arcade system all through the downtown section. I say 'probably' because, of course, we cannot determine such things in city planning other than by making restrictions which tend to force buildings of some special character to be erected.

"There will be especially liberal conditions in the size of lots sold all through the town, so that there will be room in most of them for small gardens or lawns. One of the most unique features will be a canal 100 feet wide which will bound the town completely, starting and ending in the lake. This canal will be partly to insure drainage, but will also serve to give a Venice effect to the whole place. It will be kept in constant circulation.

Special District for Negroes
"Special attention will be given to an attractive district exclusively for colored people, who, of course, will form the great bulk of labor, as in most southern towns. In this district they will have their own schools and parks, and near by will be a larger section in which they can have garden-plot farms, with plenty of space for a limited amount of agriculture. Surrounding the whole city, in fact, will be farms of small size for the inhabitants.

"With the completion of the St. Lucie Canal, which will come soon now, the final step in the drainage of the Everglades will be completed. This will throw open thousands upon thousands of acres of rich land which heretofore have been nothing but a desolate waste. Thus this new town, on the edge of all this activity, will be in a particularly good location, and should thrive accordingly."

LEGISLATIVE FORECASTERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE AT SEA

In no Other State Did Recent Election So Divide and
Distribute Powers of Government

By WARDON A. CURTIS
CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 22.—The State of New Hampshire is more interested in the possible eventualities of the coming legislative session than in anything else on, or soon to be on, this mundane sphere. It will be a situation impossible to parallel in any other state, for in no other state are the powers of government so divided and distributed. There is a Democratic Governor, but of the five members of his council, four are Republicans. Most appointments are made by the Governor subject to the consent of the council. A few appointments can be made without this consent because the act creating the positions omitted to make the customary provision for approval by the council, though it is occasionally argued that the courts would rule this was understood. Some appointments are made by the Supreme Court and by the Legislature. The Adjutant-General is appointed by the Governor, on the theory this officer is his personal staff officer, he being commander-in-chief of the State forces. The Secretary of State and State Treasurer are elected by the Legislature, and each appoints his deputy. There is a Republican Senate, but a Democratic House large enough to elect these officers in joint session. They will be Democrats.

Refusal to Ratify
It has been prognosticated that the Governor's council would refuse to ratify his appointments as vacancies arise, thus continuing the incumbent in office until a new Governor and Council comes in and can get action. It has frequently happened that where governor and council are all of one party that appointments have been vetoed by the council and an incumbent has remained in office even years as a hold-over. There would be no lack of precedent for the incoming council to reject the governor's appointments. The public has expected this would be done. The public has also expected the Republican Senate to reject all measures coming from the House which were contrary to the Republican platform and Republican theory. It has been expected that the session would be characterized by repeated deadlocks and much animosity. But there seems to be excellent reason for thinking this will not be likely to occur, at least may not occur.

For one thing, it is suggested that the two parties may talk things over and agree to "trade" on various measures and various appointments. This plan of action may fall because so many complications could arise, because so many men in each party would fall foul of their own party mates in negotiating with the enemy, that so much bad blood could be created, that each aspirant for an appointment could easily happen to try to "trade" some other aspirant and no tribunal have authority enough to decide which should be sacrificed for the general good. The Democrats in this and probably their chiefs will not permit such a disastrous course of action to get started. No matter what is done, it is unavoidable that some trading will be attempted by both sides and that some merry rows will result and the future prospects of either party may be destroyed thereby.

But it now seems very probable that the Democrats will not be greatly hampered by the Republican. Already some Republicans have gone so far as to advocate handing them a blank check, telling them to do whatever they want to do. This is not in the hope that with unlimited rope the Democrats will hang themselves. The advocates of this course do not even hint at such a thought. Says one whose publicly expressed opinion over his own signature I am somewhat anticipating, though with his permission, "We must not hamper the party in power. A purely obstructionist policy is bad for the party responsible for it and bad for the State. The verdict of the people has been in their favor. Let us not try to thwart the wishes of the people thus expressed by taking advantage of technicalities that allow us to do it. Apparently the State has asked for an eight-hour law. Give it to them. The appeal to the women through promise to give them a lower

NEW MAINE STATE LIBRARY PROPOSED

State House Reported to Be
Overflowing With Books the
Library Cannot Contain

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 22 (Special).—Books on top of the regular stacks, books on the floors, books on the window sills, books and pamphlets in storage in unfinished rooms in the attic, and in various nooks and corners all over the State House, is the situation which exists with regard to the Maine State Library, according to Henry E. Dunnack, State librarian, in an address here. Librarian Dunnack said that \$1,500,000 is needed to give the State the kind of an institution it should have.

The capacity of the State Library is approximately 70,000 volumes and it now contains over 130,000, many of which are necessarily stored in places not easily accessible. In order to give a little more book space, a row of cases has been built down the central aisle of the library in 1920, but these have long since been filled. There is no more space, and books and pamphlets keep coming into the library at the rate of between 5000 and 6000 a year.

The books and pamphlets now in storage are scattered in various parts of the State House. Some 15,000 volumes have been taken out of the main library and stored in unfinished rooms under the dome. Under the roof of the west wing, in an attic storeroom, some 15,000 other publications are piled up. Under the roof of the entrance porch is another storeroom, the capacity of which is 37,000, and this place is crowded with bound state documents and pamphlets.

A small building formerly used by the Adjutant-General's department has been shelled for a storeroom and in this building are now housed all the department reports of the State from 1820 to 1915. Altogether, there are 60,000 in storage in locations so inaccessible as to be nearly useless. Librarian Dunnack says that by reason of this condition the efficiency of the library is greatly impaired and its development almost at a standstill.

There have been three solutions proposed. One is to erect a new library building near the State House, but separate from it, and another is the enlargement of the State House by the addition of a library wing, and a third is to double stack the present library, a measure which Librarian Dunnack says would be only temporary and would be fairly expensive.

COUNCIL CONTROL SOUGHT BY UNION

Shoe Workers' Controversy Enters
Haverhill Election

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 22.—Elated over its victory at the city preliminary election, when the Shoe Workers' Protective Union succeeded in nominating candidates for mayor and two aldermen whom it had endorsed, the Union is now actively campaigning for success at the final election to be held Dec. 5.

Mayor Parkman B. Flanders, who has served one term of two years and is a Socialist, was endorsed by the Union, with two candidates for aldermen, Michael J. Kelleher, a plasterer, not a member of the Union, and Fred W. Pierce, who is a shoemaker.

Because of many weeks of labor trouble in the shoe industry, opponents of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have raised the issue of law and order, claiming that the union desires to obtain a majority in the City Council, which consists of five members, so that in the event of disorder a majority of the governing body of the municipality will be in sympathy with the union. Dr. William D. McFee is the candidate of the forces on the law and order issue.

Alderman George L. Martin and Samuel J. Lewis, a grocer, who openly threw down the gauntlet to the union before the preliminary, have qualified for the final, and opponents of the union policies are supporting them with Dr. McFee for the mayoralty.

From the fact that this is the first time that a systematic attempt on the part of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to enter politics was ever made with success, and the unsettled condition of the shoe industry has aroused more interest in the municipal campaign than for many years. The registration is the largest in the history of the city.

DRINK HEARTY
BOWMAN'S MILK is a dandy drink. Rich in cream. Very nourishing.

Bowman Milk
BARRY COMPANY
CHICAGO

**INTELLIGENT GIFT GIVING
IS AN ART**

Let us assist you in making appropriate selections from our splendid assortment of art novelties, paintings, framed pictures and sentiments, good books, greeting cards and other gifts that are always appreciated.

GIFT ART & MUSIC SHOP
THOMAS W. HATCH, PUB. INC.
Rooms 614-15-16 Monroe Bldg., 104 S. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
Ask for our Catalog

trouble in the shoe industry, opponents of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union have raised the issue of law and order, claiming that the union desires to obtain a majority in the City Council, which consists of five members, so that in the event of disorder a majority of the governing body of the municipality will be in sympathy with the union. Dr. William D. McFee is the candidate of the forces on the law and order issue.

Alderman George L. Martin and Samuel J. Lewis, a grocer, who openly threw down the gauntlet to the union before the preliminary, have qualified for the final, and opponents of the union policies are supporting them with Dr. McFee for the mayoralty.

From the fact that this is the first time that a systematic attempt on the part of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union to enter politics was ever made with success, and the unsettled condition of the shoe industry has aroused more interest in the municipal campaign than for many years. The registration is the largest in the history of the city.

**MORE TIME SOUGHT
FOR SHOE UNION VOTE**
HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 22.—The Shoe Workers' Protective Union appealed yesterday to Charles Coleman of Lynn, general secretary of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, for extension of the time limit for completion of the vote on merging the union with the latter organization.

The delay was said to be due to the fact that voting was voluntary with the local unions. The time limit expired Nov. 10.

Doubt that the result would be favorable was expressed by William J. Ryan, general secretary of the union. He said that the vote stood approximately 50-50 in Haverhill. Results from the North Shore district and southern New Hampshire towns have not yet been received.

WORKERS REJECT AMOSKEAG TERMS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22.—Textile strike leaders here yesterday announced formally that they had notified the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company of the rejection by the strikers of its terms for ending the dispute. Ninety per cent of those voting were against acceptance, the announcement said. No figures on the number voting were given out.

The company's proposal included the 54-hour week and a clause interpreted by strikers as being discriminatory against their leaders. It was furnished the former employer after a committee of their number had requested the company to state its terms.

NEW ORGAN DEDICATED
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Nov. 22 (Special).—The dedication of the new Whiting organ at Mt. Holyoke College was held in Mary Lyon Chapel last evening. Prof. William C. Hammond, the college organist and choir-leader, presided at the organ, given to the college by William F. and Samuel R. Whiting of Holyoke, in memory of the original donors of the organ, Mr. and Mrs. William Whiting. It was built by the Skinner Organ Company of Boston and has a total of more than 3000 pipes. It represents an outlay of \$50,000.

**WE RECEIVE ORDERS
FOR CHRISTMAS CARDS
AND ENGRAVINGS**
**The Luggage & Art
Shopper**
3211 Lawrence Avenue Juniper 9261
Just West of Kedzie
CHICAGO
No engraving order after December 1.

BORNHOFF
SIGN WORK
BROKERS'
BLACKBOARDS
Telephone Washburn 2287-0286
"The Bookery" Chicago

**Beautiful Your Home With
Silk-Tone**
For Sanitary, Durable, and
Washable Flat Wall Finish

**Our Brand Insures Quality in all paints,
enamels and varnishes.**

**Fifield
Overcoats**
are truly economical

**Intelligent Gift Giving
Is an Art**

Let us assist you in making appropriate selections from our splendid assortment of art novelties, paintings, framed pictures and sentiments, good books, greeting cards and other gifts that are always appreciated.

GIFT ART & MUSIC SHOP
THOMAS W. HATCH, PUB. INC.
Rooms 614-15-16 Monroe Bldg., 104 S. Michigan Ave., CHICAGO
Ask for our Catalog

ONE NEW ENGLAND SYSTEM FAVORED

Connecticut Business Men Are
Against Attaching Railroads
to the Trunk Lines

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Manufacturers and chambers of commerce represented at the first hearing on the consolidating of New England railroads held yesterday afternoon before the Connecticut Commission on Railroad Consolidation, all favored consolidating the New England roads into a single system rather than attaching them to trunk line systems now in existence. Many of those present opposed consolidation of the roads at all.

Gov. Everett J. Lake opened the meeting and turned it over to E. Kent Hubbard, chairman of the railroad commission, who outlined the history of railroad consolidation and the problems which face the commission. R. L. French, president of the New England Traffic League, said that the desire of that organization was to preserve all the through routes which were now in existence, and he felt that if the New England roads were consolidated with trunk lines, certain gateways now open to New England shippers would be closed. He also favored consolidation of New England roads as a means of cutting expense by having fewer officers.

Jesse L. Atwater of New Britain, representing the American Traffic Association, said that the railroads needed less regulation rather than consolidation, but if consolidation was necessary, the New England system was the only practicable one.

E. J. Pearson, president of the New Haven road, said that a readjustment of railroad rates was coming, and asked the manufacturers whether they would rather deal with executives in offices here or in another section of the country when that time came. Richard T. Higgins, public utilities commissioner, Charles J. Bennett, highway commissioner, Charles E. Milliken, one-time Governor of Maine, and others also spoke.

MAINE UNIVERSITY CAMPAIGN OPENED

ORONO, Me., Nov. 22 (Special).—Every former student will be given an opportunity to subscribe to the fund of \$500,000 which the alumni council of the University of Maine proposes to raise for a memorial armory and gymnasium. The campaign committee

Parker's Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
Lake Park Avenue.
CHICAGO
Chicken Dinner \$1.00

COLBY AND ASHLEY
ACCOUNTANTS
INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS
29 So. LaSalle St. Tel. Central 5141
CHICAGO

**CLEANERS OF
FINE RUGS**
CITY COMPRESSED AIR &
VACUUM CO.
4150 North Clark Street
CHICAGO

Slip-on Covers
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Specially designed
protective covers
of brown or blue
suede for your
books.
\$1.00 each
Postpaid
Discount for
quantity.

THE BERNICO BINDERY
39-39 S. Clark St.
CHICAGO

**Fifield
Overcoats**
are truly economical

**Most men who go
ABROAD BRING BACK AN
ENGLISH OVERCOAT.**
YOU WILL FIND AT
FIFIELDS THE SAME
KIND OF COATS AS THOSE
SHOWN BY THE BEST
LONDON TAILORS

**Fifield
& Stevenson
Men's Wear**
328 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO

tee has established headquarters in Bangor. It is proposed to erect a building of plain, but massive, construction, 200x400 feet, somewhat on the style of the Dartmouth gymnasium. It will house a baseball diamond, a football field and a cinder track with a 100-yard straightaway. The gallery will contain a rifle range and there will be offices for the military and athletic organizations, and for the alumni officers. The present alumni building will be used as a girls' gymnasium and for class rooms.

The trustees of the university will ask the incoming Legislature to appropriate \$420,000 within the two-year period, for construction of an additional girls' dormitory, a dairy building for the College of Agriculture and an executive building for the College of Arts and Sciences.

COLLEGE DEBATING LEAGUE OPENS SOON

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 21 (Special).—The Amherst College debating council has received the subject for the intercollegiate debate, which is to take place on Dec. 8. The subject, chosen by Prof. Huntington of Brown University, is: "Resolved: That ownership of the coal mines in the United States by the Federal Government would be desirable; constitutionally granted."

This will be the first debate to be held by the Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League, which was formed this fall. The other colleges in the league in addition to Amherst are Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, and Yale. Princeton, which was originally included in the League, has been replaced by Wesleyan, as the Oxford system of debating is to be tried at Princeton this year.

INTANGIBLES WORTH \$1,173,606.133 SHOWN

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—State Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett announced yesterday that an investigation of the papers filed in his office of 100 inheritance tax cases showed that 60 per cent of the property listed, on the average was represented by intangibles. This percentage, applied to the total wealth of all taxpayers in the State, as reported by local assessors, shows the aggregate value of intangibles owned by Connecticut people to be \$1,173,606.133.

Mme. Hosas
Models made in our workshop
ready for immediate delivery.
717 Marshall Field Annex
Central 2829
CHICAGO

SHIRTS
Correct fabrics, smart styles and accurate fit distinguish Z. Z. Jackson shirts. The man who looks to underlying values appreciates this. That's why so many well-dressed men wear Z. Z. Jackson shirts.

Z. Z. JACKSON
MICHIGAN BOULEVARD
CHICAGO

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
CHICAGO

Slip-on Covers
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Specially designed
protective covers
of brown or blue
suede for your
books.
\$1.00 each
Postpaid
Discount for
quantity.

THE BERNICO BINDERY
39-39 S. Clark St.
CHICAGO

**Fifield
Overcoats**
are truly economical

**Most men who go
ABROAD BRING BACK AN
ENGLISH OVERCOAT.**
YOU WILL FIND AT
FIFIELDS THE SAME
KIND OF COATS AS THOSE
SHOWN BY THE BEST
LONDON TAILORS

**Fifield
& Stevenson
Men's Wear**
328 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO

BETTER RAILROAD SERVICE FORECAST

President Pearson Says New
Haven Is Entering Period of
Distinct Improvement

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—General service conditions on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, "abnormal" up to the present because of the shompen's strike, are entering a period of distinct improvement, according to a statement issued here last night by E. J. Pearson, president of the road. The statement assures the public that every effort is being made to keep engines in repair and to insure safety for those using the road.

Conditions in the new shop force are reported as excellent. In mentioning these forces the statement says: "They are handling well not only the present current requirements but in addition are assisting in overcoming the very large amount of maintenance that necessarily fell behind during the first few months."

The statement also denies that locomotive repair work is being conducted by any but competent men and adds that "the requirements of safety are carefully observed."

President Pearson reports that 75 locomotives are receiving special attention for football and Thanksgiving Day travel and adds that these engines will return to normal service on the first of December.

The statement concludes: "It is the purpose to continue, as the road is financially able, to add improvements and power fully consistent with the demands of traffic, and to use every practicable aid in recovering the condition of power as rapidly as possible and in reinstating the character of service which will be in conformity with the needs of the public."

Ambrose J. Krier
Willow Ave. at
Kenmore
Uptown Chicago

LYON & HEALY
"Everything Known in
Music" in your neighborhood.
Grand Piano, Victrolas,
Victor Records, Banjos, Saxophones, Sheet Music, etc.
Convenient terms arranged. Both stores open evenings. Prompt deliveries to all parts of the city.
4646 Sheridan Road
1018 East 63rd Street
Chicago

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co
CHICAGO

Slip-on Covers
USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Specially designed
protective covers
of brown or blue
suede for your
books.
\$1.00 each
Postpaid
Discount for
quantity.

THE BERNICO BINDERY
39-39 S. Clark St.
CHICAGO

**Fifield
Overcoats**
are truly economical

**Most men who go
ABROAD BRING BACK AN
ENGLISH OVERCOAT.**
YOU WILL FIND AT
FIFIELDS THE SAME
KIND OF COATS AS THOSE
SHOWN BY THE BEST
LONDON TAILORS

**Fifield
& Stevenson
Men's Wear**
328 S. Michigan Boulevard
CHICAGO

CO-OPERATIVE BANK IDEA TO BE SPREAD THROUGH STATE

County Meetings to Be Held of the 3500 Directors of the 201 Massachusetts Institutions

Arrangements have been made, to take effect within a few weeks, for county meetings of all of the 3500 co-operative bank directors in the State, representing the 201 banks of this kind in the Commonwealth. The meetings are being called for the purpose of spreading the co-operative bank idea of teaching thrift through systematic saving and it is planned, through these meetings, to introduce the co-operative bank plan to many thousands of people who have never known of the existence of these institutions or have never had their workings explained satisfactorily to them.

Aside from the saving money feature of the co-operative bank in this State, it goes to the extent of providing an educational fund for the children of families and shows how to provide an annuity for people who, at the end of about 12 years of payments, may draw a certain amount every three or six months for their maintenance.

Meeting of Directors

Herbert F. Taylor, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League, is making the arrangements for the meetings of the bank directors which are expected to add many new shareholders to the various banks throughout the State. "The first co-operative bank in the State," says Mr. Taylor, "was chartered July 26, 1877, under the name of the Pioneer Co-operative Savings Fund and Loan Association. Ten years after its first president, Josiah Quincy, was its first president. There were 52 banks doing business with assets of \$4,211,949. Today there are 201 banks in the State with assets of over \$200,000,000 and a total membership exceeding 300,000."

Mr. Taylor continued: "A co-operative bank is just what the name implies. A co-operative institution designed to enable people, depositors as well as borrowers, to help each other. To the investor there are two points to be considered: The security behind the investment and the rate of interest or dividend."

A co-operative bank can invest its funds in only two ways—real estate mortgages and loans to its members up to 90 per cent of the total assets of Massachusetts co-operative banks are invested in real estate in this Commonwealth. No loan can be made to cover more than 50 per cent of the value of the property and then only after the value has been certified to by at least two members of the investment committee.

Co-operative Banks Audited

All co-operative banks are working under the direction of the commission of banks and are audited yearly by his department. All expenses must be charged off and a definite amount carried to the surplus accounts before a dividend can be declared. Dividends in co-operative banks have always been higher than those paid by other savings institutions, the average rate throughout the State being more than 5 1/2 per cent.

The reason for these high rates can be found in the main in the word "overhead." Salaries and rents are much lower than those paid in other banks. These banks usually start in a real estate or attorney's office and expenses are divided. While it is true that they are gradually moving to better quarters, their first lesson in economy has remained with them and every bank takes pride in its low cost of management. The only salary officer in these banks is the treasurer and the book work can be handled with a much smaller clerical force than in savings or commercial banks.

The word share rather conveys to the mind of the average person the idea of "get-rich-quick" schemes. In a co-operative bank it means depositing money. There are three types of shares: monthly, matured and paid-up. Monthly shares are those upon which the investor or depositor pays into the bank a stated amount monthly. Each share costs \$1. Any person may hold from one to forty shares. The statutes say that when a share reaches the value of \$200 it shall be called matured and paid back to the depositor. It takes approximately 12 years to mature a share, and in that time, on each share the depositor has paid into the bank \$144, to which the bank adds \$56 in interest, thus maturing the share.

New Statute Added

In 1915 a new statute was added allowing those persons having shares mature the right to leave them with the bank as a continued investment in multiples of \$200. Any person may hold from one to ten of these shares, or up to \$2000. There are no monthly payments, and dividends are mailed quarterly or semi-annually. These shares are called matured shares. While they may be held only by those shareholders having shares matured, any bank will be glad to sell shares in the series which is about to mature.

During the late war, the demand on co-operative banks for mortgage money became so acute that it was necessary for the banks to find a quicker way to accumulate funds to loan, and in August, 1920, a new law was passed allowing paid-up shares. Paid-up shares can be purchased at any time from a co-operative bank in multiples of \$200. Dividends on paid-up shares are limited to 5 per cent.

If a person has a lump sum of money that he wishes to deposit and desires to add to it monthly, these banks will sell shares in any of their old or partly

matured series. Simply tell the treasurer how much you want to invest and he will gladly sell you shares worth that amount. Under this method a person may deposit up to \$8000. Many investors who have sold their Liberty bonds have reinvested in these shares. Many small business concerns lay aside a reserve for losses and depreciation. Why not deposit these reserves with a co-operative bank where they can be withdrawn on demand and receive a high interest return?

Co-operative Income Exempt

All co-operative bank income is exempt in Massachusetts. The Federal Government, in recognition of the wonderful work done by co-operative banks in financing homes during the housing shortage passed a law in 1921 exempting all income not exceeding \$300 received each year by an individual from a co-operative bank. This law will be in effect from Dec. 31, 1921, to Jan. 1, 1927. Throughout the United States, the demand for loans far exceeds the funds available and it is hoped that this tax exemption will divert to co-operative banks considerable funds that are now being used for other investments.

The advantages of a co-operative bank mortgage can be best pointed out by comparing it with the ordinary common form mortgage used by other banking institutions. A commercial or savings bank mortgage is written for one, two or three years. At the end of that time, the bank may demand partial payment or payment in full, and the borrower may be forced to finance the loan in some other bank. A co-operative bank mortgage is written for 12 years and at no time can the bank make demand for payment, either partially or in full. A savings bank mortgage that has not matured cannot be paid off at the discretion of the bank, and in many cases a bonus or extra interest is charged. At times this proves to be a hardship. For example, when a party has sold a piece of property and the new owner wishes to buy free and clear or place his own loan.

Must Accept Payment

A co-operative bank must accept payment on a mortgage at the discretion of the borrower and cannot charge extra interest. Co-operative banks are allowed by law to loan 20 per cent more on a piece of property than other banks. After a note is signed, a co-operative bank cannot raise the interest rate. The strongest feature of a co-operative bank mortgage is the savings account or sinking fund that must be maintained throughout the loan. At the end of 12 years the savings account has accumulated enough funds to free the property from mortgage debt.

A great many people are misinformed regarding co-operative banks. Many believe they are places only to borrow money to build a home. Without depositors they would be unable to function. Others believe they must pay for 12 years before they can withdraw. Withdrawals are usually paid on demand and the state law provides that a person must be paid and that they have the right to the charging of small fines on delinquent members and the loss of profits on a withdrawal are misunderstood.

Force Systematic Savings

The object of these methods is to force systematic savings by the use of the small withdrawal loss is used to make depositors hesitate about withdrawing their accounts for things which for the moment they deem necessary, and in many cases the depositor has afterward been thankful that this withdrawal loss was a part of the plan.

To home owners these banks act as landlords until the shares mature and ownership passes into the borrowers' hands, but with this difference: they never raise the rent and any profit they make goes back to the borrower.

If the people of Massachusetts would study the co-operative bank system they would find not only a safe and systematic way to save money, but would also find that the co-operative banks are real mutual institutions working for the best interests of the Commonwealth.

M. CLEMENCEAU NOT TO VISIT CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Governor Lake has received a letter from Georges Clemenceau, war Premier of France, expressing his regret that his time would not permit him to visit Connecticut during his hurried tour of the United States. The letter was in reply to a telegram sent Saturday by the Governor inviting the distinguished visitor to Hartford, which has been host to two other famous Frenchmen, LaFayette and Foch.

M. Clemenceau said he regretted the fact that he would be unable to come to Connecticut all the more because this State was formerly his home. He was a teacher in Stamford during the sixties at a girls' school.

ACADEMIC HONORS AWARDED AT TUFTS

Scholarships and Prizes Also Announced by President of the College

MEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 23 (Special).—Academic honors were awarded to students of Tufts College at noon today by John A. Cousens, LL.D., president, in behalf of the faculty. They involved the bestowal of parts in the commencement exercises next June.

Highest honors conveying distinction of place on the commencement program were awarded to Arthur Roscoe Bowden '23 of West Medford, Mass., representing the College of Liberal Arts; Herman Garland Dresser '23 of Georgetown, Mass., representing the Engineering School; Esther Dorothy Fowler '23 of Amesbury, Mass., representing Jackson College for Women; Charles Edward Butterworth (A. B. '23), pastor of the Universalist Church of Brockton, Mass., and candidate for the degree of S. T. B., representing Crane Theological School.

Scholarships and prizes were bestowed as follows: Class of '23 scholarship, for "sound scholarship and unusual athletic ability," to Franklin Grant Loud '23 of South Weymouth, Mass.; class of '28 scholarship, for high scholarship in pursuing a college program "broadly and wisely chosen," to Esther Dorothy Fowler '23 of Amesbury, Mass.; the Greenwood prize scholarship in oratory, established by Mrs. Eliza M. Greenwood of Malden, Mass., to Richard Damion Lawlor '23 of Winchester, Mass.; the Moses True Brown prize scholarship in oratory, established by Prof. Moses True Brown, who taught in Tufts College from 1865 to 1890, to Stewart Preston Crowell '23 of Stow, Mass., member of the Tufts College debating team last year; the Alpha Omicron Pi scholarship, established by Tufts Chapter, awarded each year "to that woman of Jackson who has made the best record in prescribed work of the A. B. course," to Gladys Isabelle Porter '23 of Ayer, Mass.; the Alpha Xi Delta prize scholarship, whose provisions are similar to those of the Class of '28, to Mae Caroline Pfunder '23 of South Manchester, Mass.; the Sigma Kappa scholarship, to Eleanor Alvina Rich '23 of Hingham, Mass.; the Chi Omega prize scholarship, established by Chi Alpha Chapter, "to be awarded to a student of Jackson who, at the end of her junior year, has attained commendable scholarship in economics and sociology and has shown a keen interest in social service," to Arilla Bristol van Blarcom '23 of Torrington, Conn.; the Goddard prize in philosophy, to Howard Davis Spoor '25 of Woodhaven, N. Y.; the Goddard prize in biology, to Russell LeGrand Carpenter '24 of Meriden, Conn.; the Goddard prize readings: first place, Edwin Frost Helman '24 of East Cleveland, O.; second place, Edith Margaret Folsom '22 of Wollaston, Mass.; third place, Louis Hoffman '24, of New York, N. Y.

The following named students were announced to have been elected to Phi Beta Kappa: Arthur Roscoe Bowden of West Medford, Mass., candidate for A. B. '23; Elwyn Lionel Perry of Reading, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; Samuel Ernest Attenberg of Chelsea, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; Carroll Bentley Gustafson of Arlington, Mass., candidate for B. S. '23; George Joseph Waskovitz of East Port Chester, Conn., candidate for B. S. '23; Esther Dorothy Fowler of Amesbury, Mass., candidate for A. B. '23; and Mildred Louise Ryan of Brockton Mass., candidate for A. B. '23.

TWO ORGANIZATIONS FOR TAX ON GASOLINE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 22.—While presidents of district farm bureau of New Hampshire at Concord yesterday were voting to include agitation for a 1-cent gasoline tax in their legislative program, the New Hampshire Automobile Dealers Association, gathered in this city, passed a proposal to work for the enactment of a 2-cent tax.

Both groups, in their decisions, stated that the tax would be used for the purpose of state highway department. The farm bureau presidents also voted to investigate the possibility of a constabulary for the outlying districts.

RUSSIA TO BE TOPIC OF LECTURE SERIES

A series of three lectures on "Russia After the Revolution" will be given at Steiner Hall by Dr. John Haynes Holmes of New York on Nov. 27, Dec.

4 and 11. In his first lecture, "The Changing Scene," Dr. Holmes will show how Russia today differs from the Russia of 1919 and 1920. The great changes that are taking place in the Soviet program will be explained in his second address, and, thirdly, he will speak on "Can the Revolution Be Saved?"

Dr. Holmes, who was in Russia last August, where he talked with Soviet leaders and studied conditions in Moscow, believes the Russian leaders of today are the greatest leaders who have emerged in history since the founding of the United States. In his opinion, the economic democracy that is coming will date from that "epoch-making movement," the Russian Revolution.

ART

Antiques From Southern Europe
At the North Bennet Street Industrial School has been opened an exhibition of antique furniture and objects of art collected in Portugal, Spain and Italy by the director of the school, George C. Greener, during his past summer.

The show may be regarded in a general way as an exemplification of the characteristic arts and crafts of the best period of the countries represented, corresponding with the heyday of colonial silver and furniture in New England. On every side are examples of wrought-iron work in which the Spanish craftsmen of long ago were unrivaled—window grilles, gateways, lanterns, and other objects at once useful and ornamental, strong in design, delicate in execution.

There are fine old furniture pieces, wood carvings, embroideries, jewelry, pottery, brass and copper utensils, plaster ornaments, tapestries and lacers, many of the objects being of art museum interest, and sure to be sought because of their value as house decoration. Among the paintings is a portrait of Don Joseph V as a prince and as a king, by artists who are unknown, but who were certainly painters of parts.

Historical Architecture Exhibit

The School of Architecture at Harvard has opened in Robinson Hall an exhibition of drawings, water colors, and prints of architectural subjects, loaned from the material of the Fogg Museum. The exhibition includes works of Canaletto, Guardi, Piranesi, Constable, Ruskin, Turner, Proust, Joseph Lindon Smith, Kenneth J. Conant and Herman A. Webster. No attempt has been made to represent the periods comprehensively, but merely to bring together material by well-known artists which will illustrate different points of view in the presentation of architectural subjects. The exhibition will be open until Dec. 2. It is intended primarily for the students in the School of Architecture, but will be open to the public. Most of the material is on exhibition in the Hall of Casts in Robinson Hall, but the drawings by Messrs. Conant and Webster are in cases in the large lecture room.

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Works by Denman W. Ross.
City Club—Georges Plasse's paintings.
Brooks Reed's—French paintings.
Conley Gallery—Early American Portraits.
Doll & Richards—Arthur C. Goodwin's pastels; Alice Thevin's paintings; Boston etchers.
Grace Horne's—Paintings by Vladimir Pavlovsky and George W. Hollowell.
Guild of Boston Artists—Arthur P. Spear's paintings; other members' work.
Irving & Casson—Lee-Hankey's etchings.
St. Botolph Club—Paintings and drawings by John Singer Sargent.
R. C. and N. M. Vose—Recent paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

RECEIPTS FOR SCHOLARSHIP

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 22 (Special).—All the profits derived from the Lewiston (Me.) High-Haverhill football game, to be played here Saturday, will be donated to the Haverhill High School scholarship fund. The fund now amounts to about \$600, and it was established last year when Tak-homa Dan of the Japanese Commission started it. Mr. Dan was a classmate of Leonard O. Towne, a former sub-master of the high school. The fund is known as the Leonard O. Towne scholarship fund.

FARMERS' LOANS HUGE

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The federal land banks have lent \$600,000,000 to farmers. It developed at the annual meeting of the local Federal Land Bank.

BOSTON TO SEEK NEW LEGISLATION

Program Is Arranged at Meeting of Mayor Curley and His Department Heads

Work of drafting legislative measures contemplating several changes in the administrative details of the City of Boston was before the city's law department today as a result of a meeting yesterday of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, his department chiefs and his advisers. The meeting agreed upon a quantity of measures upon which the city will seek favorable action by the General Court.

The program agreed upon at the Mayor's meeting covers three important classes of legislation and several minor proposals. The general groupings of laws to be asked for are financial, public improvements, and administrative. The financial element, however, is common to most of the measures.

The program includes the following measures: Bill authorizing a loan of \$7,000,000, outside the debt limit for the construction of a memorial bridge replacing the Harvard Bridge.

Abolition of the tax limit to give Boston equal freedom with other cities.

Amendment of the pension act for the City and Suffolk County to increase the minimum from \$360 to \$500 and reduce the maximum from present half-pay to \$1500.

Petition for memorial to Congress for repeal of the Dallingier Act by which property owners can claim damages for property owned above drawless bridge built across the Charles River.

Transfer the burden of expense of the Metropolitan District organization to the whole State.

Widen Exchange Street to 54 feet at an estimated cost of \$1,700,000. Out of \$800,000 to be paid for the widening of Washington Street a little south of the emergence of the new Stuart Street.

To provide for uniform hours of voting throughout the State, the hours to be from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

To borrow \$500,000 for fireproofing and remodeling fire department houses and \$1,000,000 for new police headquarters.

Other proposed legislation would add to Greater Boston, apportion automobile fines to counties where cases are tried, to relieve the cities from paying the State 20 per cent of poll taxes, and to make unpaid wage bills a lien on property and to impose an interest rate on such unpaid bills.

PILGRIM IDEALS ARE ADVOCATED

"We have no right to claim the Pilgrims as our ancestors unless we are trying to reproduce in our daily lives the ideals of the Pilgrims," said the Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., rector of Trinity Church, Boston, at a dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants, held last night in the Hotel Somerset. He pointed out that the problems which faced the Pilgrims were similar to those being contended with today, and it was by their courage, patience, hope and other qualities that they conquered, and he considered Americans today should take the Pilgrims as models. They came to America, he said, for religious not political, freedom, and they preferred a country where they could live under English laws and have the English language and literature.

The musical program included the singing of Pilgrim psalms from a psalmbook brought over in the Mayflower. Extracts from a book published in 1613 containing the earliest known references to the projected removal of the Pilgrims from Holland to America, were read by George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the society.

AMERICAN SHIPS LEAVE FOR REFUGEES

Under the protection of American war vessels, eight ships have left Greece to take off Christians on the Gallipoli Peninsula, 30,000 of whom have been ordered out by the Kemalists. It is stated by the Massachusetts Committee of the Near East Relief, quoting a cablegram from Charles W. Fowle, director of Near East Relief work in Greece.

Mr. Fowle says further that native

Christians in Aintab and other Cilicia towns who were unable to depart when the French evacuated that territory several months ago, have appealed to relief workers to get them out before the expiration of the time limit set in the Kemalists edict, which they refer to as the "massacre evacuation order." Gordon Berry, a Near East Relief official, has arrived at Salonica to arrange, if possible, to place 10,000 orphans along the coast. Contributions in Massachusetts during the past two days have totaled \$3114.

LESS MEAT HELD IN STORAGE HERE

Turkeys Enough for Only One Family in Fifty-Three

Drop in the holdings of meat in storage in Massachusetts accounts for a decrease in total storage holdings from 41,497,333 pounds on Nov. 1, 1921, to 30,804,238 pounds on Nov. 1, 1922, according to a report issued today by Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Public Health.

According to Mr. Lythgoe, "allowing 16 pounds per turkey and five persons per family, there are enough cold-storage turkeys in the State to furnish a Thanksgiving dinner for one in each 53 families."

In his statement, Mr. Lythgoe said: "Pork holdings showed a sensational drop during the month of October. The highest holdings were on Nov. 1, 1921, of 1,000,000 pounds, but since September have been decreasing. The turkey holdings have been decreasing and have probably reached the low point for the year."

The holdings of roasters, fowls, and turkeys from June to Nov. 1, 1922, and for Nov. 1, 1921, and 1920 are as follows:

Cold Storage Poultry Holdings in Massachusetts

	1920	1921	1922
June 1, 1922	1,668,500	312,752	578,283
July 1, 1922	1,111,444	688,008	545,173
Aug. 1, 1922	642,745	837,029	475,074
Sept. 1, 1922	245,450	678,275	325,441
Oct. 1, 1922	105,736	417,855	311,324
Nov. 1, 1922	284,482	324,907	245,100
Nov. 1, 1921	452,428	75,653	176,574
Nov. 1, 1920	488,476	165,335	29,504

The total holdings per capita Nov. 1, 1922, were 21 eggs, 31-3 pounds of butter, 1/2 pound of poultry, 1/4 pound of beef, 1-5 pound of pork, 1-6 pound of lamb. The actual figures are as follows:

	1922	1921	1920
Eggs (doz.)	9,996,310	9,946,170	9,785,960
Butter (lbs.)	12,224,692	14,221,288	16,671,640
Poultry (lbs.)	2,986,777	7,747,771	1,643,484
Beef (lbs.)	2,181,737	2,215,286	4,157,554
Pork (lbs.)	827,829	8,830,506	9,235,645
Lamb (lbs.)	638,442	976,085	10,205,805

On Hand in Cold Storage—Nov. 1, 1922

1922 1921 1920

Eggs (doz.) 9,996,310 9,946,170 9,785,960

Butter (lbs.) 12,224,692 14,221,288 16,671,640

Poultry (lbs.) 2,986,777 7,747,771 1,643,484

Beef (lbs.) 2,181,737 2,215,286 4,157,554

Pork (lbs.) 827,829 8,830,506 9,235,645

Lamb (lbs.) 638,442 976,085 10,205,805

"Copies" would cost elsewhere about \$4.00 to \$5.00

MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 E. 36 St. - Haviland Bldg.
NEW YORK

Frederick Looser & Co., Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Broche Canton Crepe
the Incomparable Fabric for
Formal Gowns and Negligees

which began its selling last week, still holds the interest of every one who sees it. Indescribably beautiful, even a length of it would make a choice gift. 40 inches wide and in a fine color range in addition to plume black and clear good white. All silk, of course, and perfect in every manner, \$3.48 a yard.

\$3 Costume Satin, 40 Inches Wide, at \$1.98

At least fifty shades ranging from black, brown and navy to all of the light tones that are called evening shades. Drapes with the "grace of line of falling water." In addition to evening gowns and street frocks, this fascinating satin is uniquely beautiful for lingerie and other intimate garments.

Crepe de Chine Is the Only Rival at \$1.98

of the satin described above; and as the two fabrics are so radically different in weave, but the same width, colors and price, many persons will choose both so as to have these dainty intimate things in variety.

Tubular Knitted Silk for Lingerie
\$1.50 \$1.75 \$2 \$2.50

That gives elasticity enough to please every pocketbook. White and orchid, pink and blue, are "among those present" in the engaging colors used for intimate garments.

to make garments of formality. Evening frocks, wraps, blouses, hats, bags, slippers (to match your evening frock), and dozens of gifts are here in this marvelously beautiful yardage.

Looser's—Main Floor, Bond Street Entrance

**Hotel Astor
Chapeaux**

Hotel Astor NEW YORK

Exquisite

Hats

for

Winter

Moderately

Priced

\$10.00

What More Welcome Gift
than one of these
Fur Coats?

Beaver Coat, 30 inch. Sport models of finest quality skins, new wide sleeves. \$45.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) coat, self trimmed new mode sleeves, lined with a velvet and satin combination. \$25.00

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) wrap, 45 inches long, first quality skins, with a large Beaver collar and Beaver cuffs, rich satin lining. \$85.00

Persian Lamb Coat, of superior quality skins, collar and cuffs of skunk, richly lined. \$65.00

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue NEW YORK CITY 34th Street



**The
Coward
Shoe**

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street
New York
(Near Warren Street)

Were a boy's shoe able to talk it would probably tell how it is abused. Kicked and knocked and scuffed about all day—worn in all kinds of weather—no wonder boys need so many pairs!

More and more mothers insist on Coward Shoes. They are made to stand the roughest wear. Leathers are soft though durable—workmanship the kind that lowers shoe bills. The foot-form last and broad toe provide comfort for growing feet.

Made in all sizes and widths for boys, girls and grown-ups.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

260-274 Greenwich Street
New York

(Near Warren Street)

Germanic Museum at Harvard Illustrative of Teutonic Art

Building Itself Fine Example of Munich School of Architecture; Exhibits Cover Range of Several Centuries

A collection of approximately 80 casts of battle trophies, tinted in the color of the originals, has just come into the possession of the Germanic Museum at Harvard, and is on exhibition in the vestibule and in the corridor of the Romanesque Hall.

This collection, acquired from F. W. Miller of Providence, R. I., includes Roman and Byzantine diptychs, Carolingian and Romanesque book covers and casket panels, and Gothic utensils, ecclesiastical and secular. The consular diptych of Rufus Probianus, and other specimens of this class, date back from the fourth century.

There are also diptychs of Plinius Asturinus (fifth century), Areobindus (sixth century), the fifth century Byzantine diptych of an archangel in the British Museum, the front cover of the Psalter of Charles the Bald (ninth century), the South Kensington plate of Mary between Isaiah and Melchisedek (ninth century), a tenth century Holy Water vessel from Milan Cathedral, the Tutilo panel of the Book of Gospels from St. Gall, the Quedlinburg reliquary ascribed to King Henry the Fowler (tenth century), the comb of St. Heribert of Cologne (tenth to eleventh century).

The collection offers material for the study of ecclesiastical iconography and illustrates the development of medieval designs from classical models.

A large sixteenth century Flemish tapestry of floral pattern, completed in 1793 for the vestibule of the Pommeranian Diet building at Stettin; two stained glass windows, fine specimens of fifteenth century glass work from Austria; and several reproductions of ivory carvings of about the tenth century are other recent acquisitions by the Germanic Museum. The University not long ago published its first handbook on the present new museum building and its exhibits. The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on weekdays, and from 1 to 5 p. m. on Sundays, throughout the summer.

The new building, opened in the spring of 1921, is a fine example of the Munich school of architecture, embodying both in its interior and exterior the characteristic features of the Romanesque, Gothic, and Renaissance periods; thus permitting the installation of every object within its own traditional setting, as carried out in the Romanesque hall and balcony, the Gothic transept and chapel, and in the Renaissance hall and balcony. The collections in the museum have been assembled under four principal heads or divisions, namely: Antiquities of the pre-Karolingian period; monumental German sculpture of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance; monumental German sculpture from the Baroque period to the present; and medieval battle trophies and German metal work from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries. Practically all the exhibits are plaster reproductions made from originals, in most instances still in Germany.

Walls Are Vaulted in Plan

One enters the building through two heavy oak doors with plain-deep panels, and comes into the Romanesque vestibule or small rotunda, with its wooden, lacunar ceiling of sunken panels and a circle of white clouded glass at the very top. The walls are vaulted in plan and the wall spaces are decorated in gray-blue, and in panels, having magenta-toned borders. This round corridor contains no exhibits. Floors throughout the building are of the rough slate. In some sections of the museum, the two are effectively combined.

Going down several stone steps to the floor level of the Romanesque hall, one gets perhaps the most charming view of the main interior of the building, as he looks down the hall. At the opposite end is the magnificent golden gate or portal of the Cathedral of Freiburg in Saxony; beyond this is the Gothic transept, and thence through a Gothic double doorway one passes into the Gothic chapel. Each of the two sections is at a higher floor level than the section preceding it. The Romanesque hall has a high vaulted ceiling, and around most of the room runs a balcony, under which is an arched arcade effect. Statues, shrines and wall pieces, both carved and sculptured, and mostly religious in subject, form the bulk of the exhibits here, showing the influence of Rome upon early German art.

Gradual Transition Is Shown

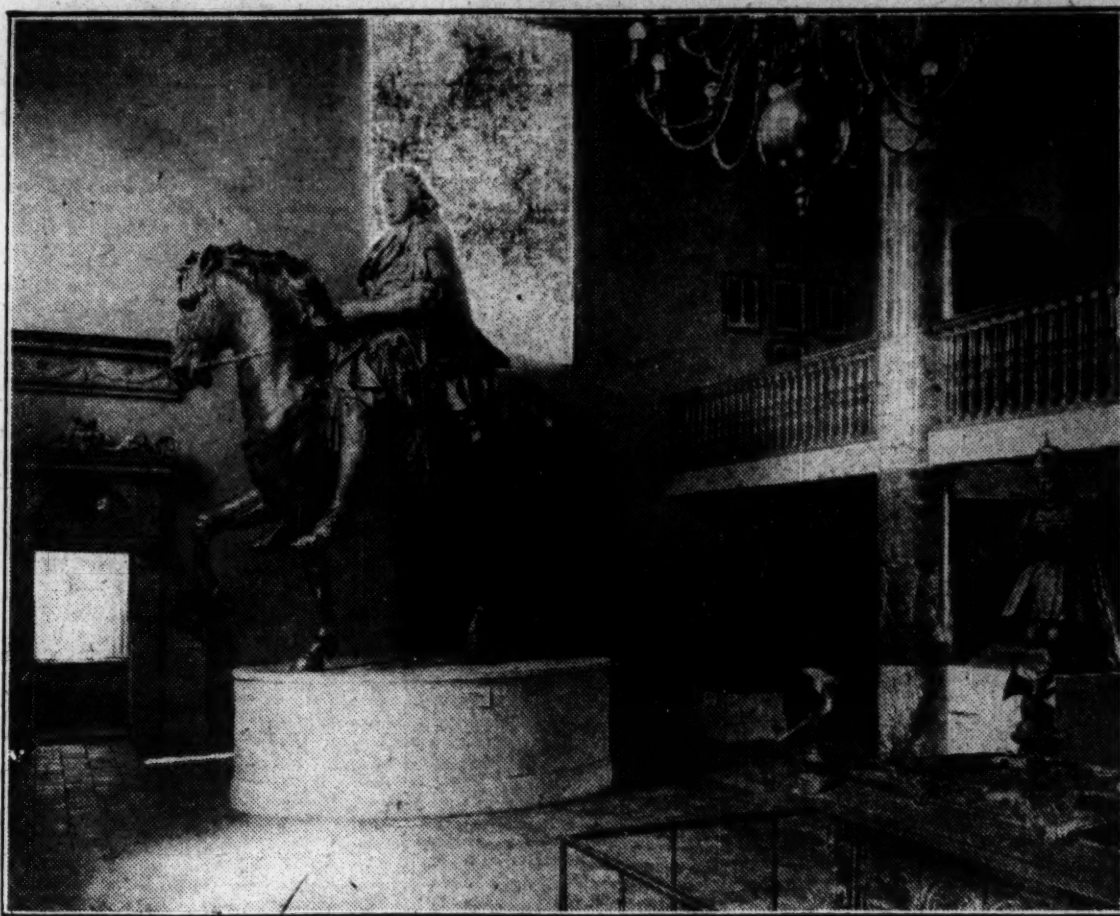
On going through the Freiburg Cathedral portal, which is a beautiful example of Romanesque architectural sculpture of the thirteenth century, one enters the Gothic transept which contains interesting depictions of the transition of German art from the Romanesque to the Gothic manner. A reproduction of the small north portal of a church at Trier, dating to about the middle of the thirteenth century, forms a striking piece showing Gothic as well as French influence. Sculptured figures representing Judaism and Christianity also are seen in the transept. In the chapel adjoining is a fine Gothic altar, a bishop's seat from the Ulm Cathedral, several large and ornate memorial pieces to former German rulers. The new Austrian glass windows are shown on either side of the altar. Occupying the great Renaissance Hall, off the transept, is the huge

equestrian statue of the great elector, Frederick William, founder of the Prussian monarchy. The great ruler is seen clad in the costume of a Roman emperor, and mounted upon a spirited horse of giant proportions. The original, by Andreas Schluter, was completed between 1698 and 1702. In the balcony is a copy of Schadow's marble statue of Frederick the Great, with the new Flemish tapestry as a background.

Other Figures Are Depicted

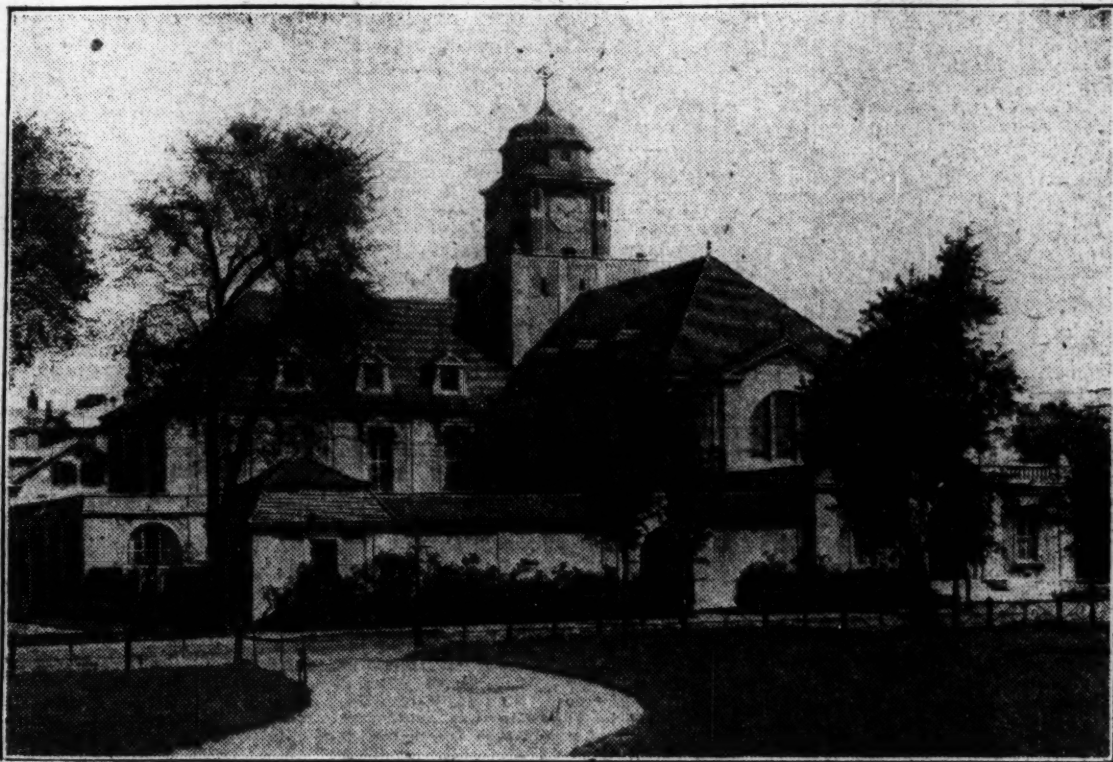
Various other figures of great Germans, memorials to other noted German personages; also electrotype reproductions of typical German drinking vessels and other pieces of table service from the Middle Ages down to and including the rococo period, complete the exhibits in this room.

In a suite of side rooms running the length of Renaissance Hall are hung a series of large photographic views of Germany, showing representative German architecture. There is also a reproduction of a three-headed dragon fifteenth century chandelier, which hung in the home of Albrecht Dürer, Nürnberg; also a case containing electro reproductions of church vessels and of goblets, from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries. In a room to the rear of Renaissance Hall are large pieces of modern sculpture. One of these, enormous in proportion and done by August Kiss, in the nineteenth century, de-



Renaissance Hall in Harvard Germanic Museum

The Huge Equestrian Statue of the Great Elector, Frederick William, Founder of the Prussian Monarchy, Is Shown in the Foreground



Germanic Museum at Harvard University

Here Have Been Gathered Choice Collections, Covering a Range of Several Centuries, and Depicting History of Germanic Art in Graphic Form

picts a mounted Amazon in combat with a panther. The original was made for the facade of the old Berlin Museum.

The other two pieces were done in the twentieth century by Hugo Lederer; one is called "The Wrestler" and the other "The Fencer," the original of the latter forming a part of the fountain in front of the University of Berlin.

An inclosed courtyard gives the museum the appearance of being almost square in shape. This feature of the building is effectively planned with balustrades and a pool; there are roses blooming in one corner, and in the center is a bronze reproduction of the famous "symbol" lion of Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, the original of which was cast in 1166. In this courtyard, also in the basement and in other parts of the building yet unfurnished, is ample room for future acquisitions. The museum, with its variety of exhibits, and its fine library, provides a working place of exceptional interest for those wishing to study or to review the history of Germanic art.

PRICE OF DAMASCUS WHEAT
BEIRUT, Syria, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The price of wheat has become considerably lower, nevertheless the merchants of Beirut continue to charge fancy prices. The rotol of Damascus wheat costs three piastres and a quarter at Damascus; in Beirut the same is sold at 5½ piastres, though the cost of transport does not exceed a quarter of a piastre per rotol.

MONKEY
STEAM DYE WORKS CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
3120-22 Troost Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

W. P. WITSCHNER
Custom Made
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
206 Little Bldg.
S. W. Cor. 11th and Walnut
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Well-Known
Kayser
Silk
Underwear
is to be found in all styles and sizes, in our Underwear Section.
Kline's
1112-14 Walnut thru to
1113-15 Main, KANSAS CITY

Books
Doubleday, Page Book Shop
Books of all Publishers
920 GRAND AVENUE
Kansas City, Missouri
Mail Orders Prepaid

DALLIN STATUE TO BE UNLIGHTED

"The Scout" Subject of Kansas City Controversy

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—"The Scout," Cyrus Dallin's masterpiece and Kansas City's most important statue, will not be lighted at night, despite considerable agitation here to that end. George E. Kessler, nationally known landscape architect, and consultant to Kansas City's park board, put his foot down on the project and Mr. Kessler's word in matters of that kind, is law in Kansas City.

Every visitor to Kansas City remembers "The Scout," the magnificent sta-

ture of an Indian on horseback, with his hand shading his eyes as he peers over the lands his fathers trod at the rush of civilization that seems bound

SAMUEL MURRAY
"Say it with Flowers"
2017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
"This is a Studebaker Year"

STUDEBAKER RILEY COMPANY
2029 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.

ZAHNER MANUFACTURING CO.
1215 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.
We install complete equipment for Cafeterias, Lunch Rooms, Hotel and Institution Kitchens.
Catalog on request.

Electrical Chandeliers
A Complete Line Medium Priced
Electrical Chandeliers
Send for Catalogue.
Western Chandelier Co.
1421 GRAND KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Early Searcher for Gifts
Finds many things both in the Gift Shop and elsewhere, which the late shopper never sees; things distinctive and exclusive, of which but one or two are shown; the fashionable, the novel, the unusual things which seem to "walk right out"; these are but a few of the reasons why the early shopper is the favored one.
JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

to envelop him. Located on a hillside in Penn Valley Park, just south of Kansas City's Union Station and the site of the proposed \$2,000,000 war memorial, "The Scout" gives visitors here an instant glimpse of the old and the new Kansas City as it was 40 years ago and as it is today. "The location of 'The Scout' was to carry out history's tradition of a tribal scout, looking at the trail ahead of him and, in this instance, seeing what marvelous changes civilization has wrought," Mr. Kessler pointed out. "He would not be doing this at night, and the light would be an error that would be laughable because he certainly could not see outside of its glare. To light the statue would be to destroy all historical tradition that goes with it."

The agitators of the movement were quick to see Mr. Kessler's point of view and agree with him.

ROCK ISLAND'S TRAFFIC
CHICAGO, Nov. 22—The Rock Island road's loadings for the first 17 days of November increased 9 per cent.

ESTABLISHED 1870
THE NEW FINDLAY ART GALLERIES
High Class Paintings, Framing and Art Goods
1108-10 Grand Avenue—2nd Floor
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Old and Rare Furniture and Rugs

Mathilde French Novelties
For Sale and to Order
Buy Now for Christmas
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
3228 Tracy Hyde Park 6908
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ging's Frocks
Kansas City's Popular Priced Exclusive Shop
205 Waldheim Building Main 0189

"No Bakery Bread or Rolls here—all baked in our own kitchen—fresh every day."
Myron Green
Myron Green Cafeterias
1113-15 Walnut Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

For The Social Season
—which is just getting into full swing—
we are showing a gorgeous assemblage of smart evening gowns: featuring the high pastel shades, peach, jade, American beauty, rose, coral, as well as black and white.
The gown sketched is of jade palette crepe with an all-over pattern of crystal beads
\$95
Other Evening Gowns up to \$395

Harzfeld's
Petticoat Lane, Kansas City
Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

PLEA FOR MORE EDUCATION MADE

Missouri Teachers Told of Illiteracy in United States

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—William Mather Lewis, chief of the educational service of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at Washington, made a plea for greater education of the masses in his address on "education and business," before the thousands of teachers here at the sixtieth annual meeting of the Missouri State Teachers Association.

Mr. Lewis declared that there are more than 5,000,000 persons over ten years old in the United States today who cannot write their own names. Twenty out of every 87 can write their names but cannot read a newspaper or write a letter, he said. The right kind of schools is the only solution for this condition, Mr. Lewis said, and seeing to it that students stay in school until they have at least a good elementary education.

Dr. J. J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, spoke against internationalism in schools. "It is a move of one class against all other classes," he said. "The United States is not lusting after the dominions of other nations, and we must not let our children get that idea, or let any form of a class autocracy rear itself that will need certain stamping out later."

Clyde N. Hill, president of the Southwest Missouri Teachers Association, made a plea for higher salaries for teachers. "They must get money enough to give them opportunity for growth through study and travel," he pointed out. Mr. Hill was elected president.

Reliable Service Responsible Firm
K. C. House and Window Cleaning Co.
Edward E. Carpenter, Mgr.
Phone Harrison 6246 KANSAS CITY

"The House of Courtesy."
Berkson Bros
Women's Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Lowis
STORAGE BATTERIES
Electrical Service for Automobiles
1818 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
317 So. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

Saracheck
"A New Store"
Picture Framing
For Mirrors and Pictures. Silk Cards.
Reasonable Prices.
1117 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.

Daylight Silk Shop
Choose Silks by True Light:
Dark Room for Evening Silks, Daylight for Daytime Silks
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor, Kansas City, Mo.

Mathilde French Novelties
For Sale and to Order
Buy Now for Christmas
Mail Orders Promptly Filled
3228 Tracy Hyde Park 6908
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Ging's Frocks
Kansas City's Popular Priced Exclusive Shop
205 Waldheim Building Main 0189

"No Bakery Bread or Rolls here—all baked in our own kitchen—fresh every day."
Myron Green
Myron Green Cafeterias
1113-15 Walnut Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

For The Social Season
—which is just getting into full swing—
we are showing a gorgeous assemblage of smart evening gowns: featuring the high pastel shades, peach, jade, American beauty, rose, coral, as well as black and white.
The gown sketched is of jade palette crepe with an all-over pattern of crystal beads
\$95
Other Evening Gowns up to \$395

Harzfeld's
Petticoat Lane, Kansas City
Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

Harzfeld's
Petticoat Lane, Kansas City
Wool Brothers
1020-22-24-26 Walnut
KANSAS CITY

NEW PORT RATES FOR LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL, England, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—New port rates which will effect a considerable saving on the handling of many commodities, came into force in Liverpool at the beginning of October and are expected to give an impetus to the revival of trade which officials of the Mersey Dock and Harbor Board have already noticed.

There are fewer ships laid up in the extensive docks along the Mersey-side and a greater number passing in and out than there have been in recent months, and the fact is considered worthy of note when there have been so many indications the other way.

The dock and town dues, levied on ships entered into the port and entered outward, both for foreign ports and coastwise traffic, are reduced from now on by 5 per cent on the base rates. This is welcome news to importers, merchants, and shippers, inasmuch as it has ever been a great point of criticism that the Mersey rates were much higher than those levied by the Port of London Authority.

CENTRAL EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Kansas City 1019 Grand Avenue
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes

YOU CAN FORCE IT
A.B.C. 1123
KANSAS CITY, MO.

WOOLWORTH HAT CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Men's Hats, Caps and Furnishings
Ladies' Tailored Hats and Hose
New location 1108 Grand

Fidelity National Bank and Trust Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
23 years of financial service.

"Like Eating at Home"
Mrs. Wagner's Cafeteria
and
OLD CRIES SHOP
3210 Troost Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Home Made Candies
Old Prints, Brio-a-bras Novelties

"Quality Is Economy"
When in Need of Coal
Call Victor 9873
Bell Coal Co.
9 East 10th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE JONES STORE CO.
Main, Twelfth and Walnut Sts.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Single Tube Radio, \$30.00
This set employs a very close tuning principle for local and long distance work; a well constructed, and reliable instrument, measuring 14½x8½x5½ inches.
Murdock 2,000-ohm Head Set, \$5.
Murdock 3,000-ohm Head Set, \$5.50.
Brander Superior Set, \$6.
Federal 2,000-ohm Head Set, \$5.
Clear Tone 2,000-ohm Head Set, \$5.
Also a complete line of other reliable radio accessories.
Jones—Main St., First Floor.

THE PRACTICAL, ALL-AROUND BUSINESS WRITING PEN

Parker's Duofold

(Guaranteed for 25 Years)

The Pen with the red barrel.
The Pen that fits any writer's hand.
A useful gift for the business person.

Men's Regular Duofold Pen with clip, \$7.00
Women's Duofold Pen with ring, \$5.00
Walnut Street Floor

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company
KANSAS CITY, MO.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Bach-Reger Festival
Held at Heidelberg

Mannheim, Germany, Oct. 31

Special Correspondence

THE Bach-Reger Festival in Heidelberg, which began on Oct. 25, has just come to an end. It was the finest musical festival music-lovers Heidelberg has enjoyed for years. Mrs. Max Reger was the honored guest of the town during the whole time. The festival was arranged in commemoration of Heidelberg's celebrated conductor, Professor Wolfrum, who made Heidelberg one of the centers of the musical world, his two chief objects in life having been to promote the knowledge of Max Reger's work and to honor Johann Sebastian Bach.

The festival was arranged by the town, and thousands of music-lovers from near and far came to attend it. The arrangements were chiefly in the hands of Dr. Kroyer, professor of music at the University of Heidelberg as successor to Professor Wolfrum. The several musical societies of Heidelberg vied in making the festival a success, the most important of these being the Bach-Verein, whose conductor is Hermann Poppe, whose course the question whether it is advisable to join together Bach and Reger was very much discussed. On the whole the public was in favor of the combination, especially as separate concerts were devoted to each.

The first three entertainments were allotted to the works of Reger. On Wednesday, Oct. 25, the "Symphonic Prologue to a Tragedy" and the "Ballet-Suite" were played, linked together by the "Variations on an Original Theme" (opus 73), played on the magnificent organ by the Mannheim organist, Arno Landmann.

On Thursday morning Dr. Hermann

Grabner, one of Reger's favorite pupils, gave a lecture on the composer and Thursday night Reger's chamber-music reigned supreme, Adolph Busch and Rudolph Serkin playing together the Sonata in F sharp minor and the "Suite in ancient style." Busch by himself the Chaconne, and Serkin "Variations and Paganini on a subject of Bach's."

The two following evenings, Friday and Saturday, were devoted exclusively to the old master. On Saturday night there was an "historical" concert, in which the instruments used were of Bach's own time, in order to reproduce the original impression of eighteenth century music. The piano used was a "cembalo," constructed after the old designs by Neupert of Bamberg. While all the other concerts were held in public halls, the historical concert was given in the former grand ducal palace at the foot of the castle-hill. Soft candlelight gave a charming old-world touch to the whole performance, which bore the character of a private party rather than that of a public entertainment. The small size of the room made it even possible to enjoy two movements of a lute-sonata, written for the family circle. The historical concert was arranged by Professor Kroyer, who had devoted many months to its preparation. As old music is his specialty, he generally hoped that this concert will be the first of a series of similar performances.

The musical festival was wound up with a matinee on Sunday morning, the only occasion on which works of both the composers were performed. It satisfied many that Reger is strong and characteristic enough to stand the test of being placed by the side of his great predecessor.

Music News and Reviews

Royal Philharmonic
Opens Its Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 10.—At Queen's Hall on Nov. 2 the Royal Philharmonic Society commenced its one hundred and eleventh series of concerts with one so long that it might almost have been taken as symbolic of the century. A concert, to be long, must be extremely good. This varied. The orchestra played splendidly in the second part but not in the first; only when Stravinsky's symphonic poem "Le Chant du Rossignol" was reached did the band buckle to, and then it took much trouble to little purpose, for Stravinsky's ballet transforms poorly into symphonic stuff.

Two quasi-novelties began the program. Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Overture, "Youth, Sport, and Loyalty," exhibited both his strong and his weak points, and though written as recently as last spring does not compare to advance with his earlier "Britannia" overture. John Ireland's "Symphonic Rhapsody," on the other hand, is not only one of his latest but also one of his best things. Virile, sincere, and definite, it merited a better performance than it received.

Harold Bauer played Beethoven's G major Concerto. Every inch the great pianist, his mastery has no touch of arrogance about it, and he presents his perfect technique without a trace of self-consciousness. Barring a slight lack of intuition over the tenderest passages of this least mortal of concertos, he gave a really thoughtful and finely felt performance.

The concert, conducted throughout by Albert Coates, closed on a high level with Brahms' C minor Symphony. M. M. S.

"The Eternal Rhythm"
Played in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 20. (Special Correspondence)—There were two novelties of interest on the program which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented Nov. 17 and 18. The scheme of art which Mr. Stock set forth began with selections from "La Boutique Fantasque," a ballet which was produced three years ago at the Alhambra Theatre, London. This composition had been arranged by Ottorino Respighi from music originally composed by his illustrious countryman, Rossini. That master amused himself in the later years of his life by writing ironic piano pieces with absurd and fantastic titles. There are about many people, it is to be presumed, who ever heard Rossini's derisive compositions which he put into the collection entitled "Les Riens," but Respighi lifted out of their obscurity some of those studies and turned them into a choicest work. The suite which the Chicago Symphony Orchestra performed comprised for the most part dance tunes—Danse Cosaque, Mazurka, Tarantelle, Valse lente, Can-can, Galop—but they did not offer anything particularly stimulating to the ear, and some of them were not free from banality.

Of greater importance was "The Eternal Rhythm," by Goossens, which received its first performance in America. Goossens, an English composer, belongs to that faction which has turned its back upon conservatism. Believing with his fellow modernists that melody is played out, he offers instead snatches of phrases that do not bear the development which he forces upon them. It is to harmonic novelty that Goossens and his colleagues pin their faith, and by that token "The Eternal Rhythm" is composed principally of strange progressions and misty successions of chords. There would have been interest in this if the English composer had been less generous in the pages of his score. Twenty minutes of development of nothing in particular is, it is certain, too much.

At this concert Mischa Levitzki re-

appeared after some four years' absence. In Schumann's piano concerto he played with lovely qualities of tone and delicacy and poetry of style. Such art is well worth while. Of a performance of Schubert's unfinished symphony only words of admiration must be set down. Mr. Stock's men played with entrancing charm. F. B.

Detroit Symphony Orchestra

DETROIT, Nov. 17. (Special Correspondence)—The third program of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Osip Gabrieliwitsch, conductor, brought forth two novelties: the overture to Shakespeare's "As You Like It" by Wetzler, and the "Slovakian Rhapsody" by Kolar. The former may be listened to easily, demanding no intellectual effort, and is carried along on a rather delicate and loosely woven pattern. One almost receives the impression of an improvisation. The "Slovakian Rhapsody," which closed the evening, was written and conducted by the assistant conductor, Victor Kolar. This work is a combination of folk tunes woven together in the bravura style. Mr. Kolar shows an intimate knowledge of instrumentation. He has a leaning toward long stretches of forte passages that lead to a desire, on the hearer's part, for greater variety of dynamics. The other orchestral offering was Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Mme. Charles Cahier was the soloist. She sings with an easy and breezy Gounod, Schubert and Tschakowsky. One heard a voice of great depth and beauty and wide range, but her otherwise excellent renditions were at times marred by her peculiar school of breathing which often left the end of a word or phrase to the imagination of the listener.

Recital by Jaroslav Kocian

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 17. (Special Correspondence)—The violinist Jaroslav Kocian, expressively accompanied by Vladimir Polivka, was well received by a large audience in recital. In numbers of Dvořák, Tschakowsky, Bach, Smetana and others the artist revealed a tone large, free and pure, and a technical dexterity neither showy nor tricky but devoted to the exposition of the musical message. Mr. Kocian made a deep and an abiding impression. Those who heard him want him to come back to a larger occasion, with a symphony orchestra and in a more capacious auditorium. In every way he is an artist thorough in deserving. F. L. W.

Edmonton Symphony Orchestra
EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 12. (Special Correspondence)—The Edmonton Symphony Orchestra opened its third season last night in the Empire Theatre, giving the first concert since Henri

THEATRICAL
"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
in
ROBIN HOOD"
NOW
LYRIC THEATRE
NEW YORK
GEO. M. COHAN'S
CHICAGO
Hollywood Theatre
LOS ANGELES

CHICAGO
SELWYN
Dealers at Lake
Phone Central 8404
NOW
PLAYING
"THE
BIG HIT!
KEMPEY"
with GRANT MITCHELL
and the HUGGETTS
GEO. M. COHAN'S Grand
M. M. COHAN Presents
The English-American Comedy
"So This Is London!"
by Arthur Goodrich
LAUGHS GALORE—FUN APLENTY

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 8
PIANO RECITAL BY
Clara Larsen
Box Office Phone B N 4320
W. H. LUCE, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
RUTH S. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and DENISHAWN DANCERS
and INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE
Directed by Louis Horst
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1 at 8:15
SONG RECITAL BY
Joseph Laitner
TENOR
Box Office Phone B N 4320
W. H. LUCE, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)



Photograph © Reutlinger

Baron assumed the conductorship, and featuring Mendelssohn's "Italian" symphony. This event is of more than local importance, for it happens that this orchestra of half a hundred members is the only one in the territory, about 1400 miles wide, between Winnipeg, Man., and Vancouver, B. C. The program also included Liszt's "Les Préludes," Schubert's Overture to "Rosamunde," and Three Dances from German's incidental music to "Nell Gwynne."

Henri Baron, the new conductor, impressed with his careful leadership. He led a military band in France for 12 years. The Edmonton Symphony is supported entirely by public subscription. There will be a series of five concerts, one every month from November until April.

American Art Association
Opens Its New Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—From the commodious and rambling galleries on Madison Square—the scene for so long of notable sales—the American Art Association has moved to its new up-town building, which is the last word in art galleries. Designed in the style of the Italian Renaissance, spacious and magnificent in appointment, a series of 22 exhibition and sales rooms are arranged on two floors, reached by wide stairways and halls, patterned after an historical Italian model. Travertine walls and wrought iron fixtures combine simplicity and richness, a fitting approach to the 12 large galleries specially arranged and lighted for the display of paintings and objects d'art. Here rich woodwork and paneling, hangings of deep crimson or gray velvet, heavy floor coverings, give a truly palatial effect. The most striking feature is perhaps the lighting, the result of years of scientific research and employed for the first time. A constant and agreeable daylight effect is maintained at all times and is undoubtedly the most successful of the many attempts to solve a vexing problem.

There is an auditorium and assembly room to seat 500 people, with a stage and balcony, decorated in the

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
RUTH S. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and DENISHAWN DANCERS
and INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE
Directed by Louis Horst
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 27, at 8
PIANO RECITAL BY
Clara Larsen
Box Office Phone B N 4320
W. H. LUCE, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
RUTH S. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and DENISHAWN DANCERS
and INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE
Directed by Louis Horst
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1 at 8:15
SONG RECITAL BY
Joseph Laitner
TENOR
Box Office Phone B N 4320
W. H. LUCE, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

AMUSEMENTS
NEW YORK
RUTH S. DENIS
with TED SHAWN
and DENISHAWN DANCERS
and INSTRUMENTAL QUARTETTE
Directed by Louis Horst
NOW ON TOUR
Management DANIEL MAYER
AEOLIAN HALL, NEW YORK

BOSTON
JORDAN HALL, Fri. Eve., Dec. 1 at 8:15
SONG RECITAL BY
Joseph Laitner
TENOR
Box Office Phone B N 4320
W. H. LUCE, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin Pianoforte)

Mlle. Cecile Sorel in Repertoire in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre: Beginning Monday evening, Nov. 13, 1922, the Messrs. Shubert, through an arrangement with the French Minister des Beaux Arts have the honor to announce a limited number of appearances of a company representing the Comédie Française, headed by Mlle. Cecile Sorel, M. Albert Lambert and M. Louis Ravet, directed by J. A. Gaudin, presenting "L'Aventurière," "Le Demi-Monde," "Le Duel," "La Dame aux Camélias," "La Mégère Apparue," "Le Taming of the Shrew," "Le Misanthrope" and "Tartuffe."

The appearance of Mlle. Cecile Sorel, the French actress, assisted by M. Albert Lambert and M. Louis Ravet, and a company of French players, in a repertoire of plays for two weeks at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre is an event of more than passing interest. Had the hinted promises, rather craftily made in advance notices, been fulfilled, it would be an event of world importance.

If the Government of France had ever been properly approached on the subject, it would have been a gracious thing for them to have allowed the distinguished company to come to America fully equipped to present five

or six plays, for instance. No one would have expected that more than say one-sixth of the company which numbers in the neighborhood of 300 members, would be sent, and from the eager support given to Mlle. Sorel and her little handful of pilgrims it is safe to say that should the real Français Company come to New York they would have a support and leave an impression in America that would never be forgotten. Let us hazard the flat statement that a few world tours of such fine artistic organizations instead of battleship fleets, would do much toward drawing nations closer together through their better understanding of each other. The Government of the United States and other governments could well afford the financing of such tours, in view of the exchange of good feeling and the educational advantages to be gained for all concerned.

Mlle. Sorel at the Théâtre Français surrounded by the players and equipment of the grand old company, is a scintillating figure. The surroundings make a fitting setting for the traditional school of acting in which she has been trained. At the little Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre with a not too well chosen company of players, makeshift sets of scenery

or in ridicule are alive. How feeble and artificial ordinary drawing is beside them. The pencil speaks in staccato accents. Daumier had an influence on his times as instructing as did Hugo, Balzac, Dickens and Thackeray in letters. His audience were the folk of Paris. And behold his actors, amusing and lovable because they are human—"Les Bons Bourgeois," "Croquis Parisiens," "Professeurs & Moutards," "Les Parisiens," and with others the series of delicious chapters under the titles "Cours d'Histoire Naturelle," "Les Foulards Géographiques," "Les Beaux Jours de la Vie," "Mœurs Conjugales," and "Tout ce Qu'on Voudra."

Daumier actually effects a short cut to self-revelation as one promenade before his fellows. We laugh at ourselves a bit ashamed of our mediocrity and foolishness, as we turn to behaving better. The reproofs are subtle and in such good taste that no one takes offense, while he notes that there is a better way. And for all this, one laughs with Daumier from the first to the last splendid lithograph of human comedy on the walls. He is alive today in spirit as he was when he confronted Parisian society, and art, noting his technique, must take heed, and the world, seeing that he was "not for an age but for all time," welcome his criticism. L. M. McC.

Daumier Lithographs in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Nov. 20. IT IS the fashion of today to pursue novelty and to leave the traditional in the shadows. "Il faut être de son temps" cried Honoré Daumier half a century ago in Paris, keeping his youth and going forward with his own times in the seventies. The three score and more lithographs by Daumier at the Albert Rouiller Art Galleries come with special interest at an hour when American painting, sculpture and the arts of engraving show a distinct revival with an upward swing of the pendulum of taste. Honoré Daumier was a caricaturist in Paris, gifted with a discriminating eye that penetrated sham, a keen sense of humor, the wisdom of a philosopher who revealed in human comedy, and an artist's hand whose pencil was the servant of his ideas.

Not since the exhibitions which took place in Paris in 1878 and 1900, said Mr. A. Barthélemy the French consul, has so fine a tribute as the public showing of this collection of lithographs been paid to the genius of Honoré Daumier. While to him are the awards of fame, to the public is the revelation of mastery in technical language to express in pictures the pageant of the household, the street, the individual life. To a student of drawing, these eloquent clear cut lines describing a human character in satire

and in such good taste that no one takes offense, while he notes that there is a better way. And for all this, one laughs with Daumier from the first to the last splendid lithograph of human comedy on the walls. He is alive today in spirit as he was when he confronted Parisian society, and art, noting his technique, must take heed, and the world, seeing that he was "not for an age but for all time," welcome his criticism. L. M. McC.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

JOLSON'S 59th Street THEATRE at 7th Avenue. Circle 3581
Evenings 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

THE WORLD
WE LIVE IN

(The Insect Comedy)
by Josef & Frank Capka
"The playgoer who lets the weeks slip by without seeing 'The World We Live In,' is missing one of the authentic thrills which the present day theatre can communicate."
—Alexander Woolcott, The Herald.
"One of the latest achievements of the theatre."—Haywood Brown, The World.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St. E. of W. 42nd St. 277-2823. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

"Delightful musical comedy, well acted, danced and sung."—Evening Post, New York.

UP SHE GOES

with Norman Trevor—Robert Warwick

BIJOU West 45th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. Thurs. & Sat.

Grace George "To Love"

by Paul Gerald

"Right, Mr. Milne! The world is better for the kind of romance in your charming play, 'The Romantic Age.' . . . You inspire us to search our own hearts. We cannot be deprived of the pleasant remembrance of the pictures painted by Mr. Milne—those haunting 'somethings' that are written by no one else but J. M. Barrie. A hauntingly attractive whimsy is 'The Romantic Age.'"
—Frank Lea Short, The Christian Science Monitor.

A. A. Milne's Enchanting Comedy
"THE ROMANTIC AGE"
COMEDY THEATRE

West 41st Street, east of Broadway Tel. Bryant 5194
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

BOSTON

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Selwyn's Attractions
TIMES SQ. West 42nd St. Eves. 8:30.

The FOOL

"A powerful play, dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."
—Frank Lea Short, in The Christian Science Monitor.
Mats. THURSDAY and SATURDAY
SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42nd St.
BARNEY BERNARD and LAST
ALEXANDER CARR in WEEKS
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St., W. 42nd St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES
Fourth Annual Production

REPUBLIC W. 42nd St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Ann Nichols' "ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"

CANTANARY 41ST W. 23RD
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30

CORT Theatre, West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES
With Glenn Hunter, Florence Nash
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by
Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.
JOHN GOLDEN Presents
7TH HEAVEN

BOOTH Theatre, Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

HUDSON W. 44th St. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN Presents
"THE HIT OF THE TOWN"

"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

We hear constantly a call for something worth-while on the stage. It is at the Vanderbilt Theatre and it is called

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"

BY GEORGE KELLY

EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30.

The GINGHAM GIRL
"Best music play New York has seen in many months."
—Alan Dale in N. Y. American.
"Most entertaining musical comedy in years."
—Burns Mantle in N. Y. Eve. Mail.BETTER TIMES
AT HIPPODROME

DAILY MATINEES—2:30—NIGHTS—8:00

from local storehouses, a portable prompters box visible at the center of the orchestra railing from which we occasionally hear the lines being given to the actors—conditions of the mountebank players—Mlle. Sorel seems out of place. Her old fashioned French classic technique of always facing the audience, posturing and constantly playing to the audience, which even at the Théâtre Français would not escape us, but which would be more or less absorbed into the environment, at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre with nothing to support its artificiality, seems like a positive blemish.

As a study in schools of acting, the performances given by this French company is interesting, but nothing more than that. Chiefly interesting as an opportunity to view two of Molière's plays, produced with an echo at least of the way in which they are played at the affectionately so-called Théâtre de Molière. As an art incentive in any way pertaining to modern advancement, the performances have very little to offer, with one exception; the one altogether admirable and highly honored virtue of the former acting generation, that of speaking distinctly. Mlle. Sorel's enunciation and exquisite pronunciation of French is one of the delights of the present theatrical season. In one other thing, she is a past master. Her collection of beautiful gowns seems to be without limit and she knows how to wear them. F. L. S.

The artists of Silver Mine, Conn., have carried their activities a step further in the formation of the Silver Mine Guild and the purchase of a property which after alteration will serve as an exhibition gallery. The guild has a carefully composed constitution; a board of managers, and a membership composed of three classes: sustaining, artist, and associate. The charter members of this organization are Charles Reiffel, president; D. Putnam Brinley, vice-president; and Dorothy R. Bayard, Frank T. Hutchins, Helen Hamilton, Hamilton Hamilton, Bernhard Gutmann, Carroll J. Holliday, David Robinson, Adelle S. Robinson, Carl Schmitt, Howard L. Hildebrandt, Gordon Brinley and Leo F. Dorn.

The Evelyn Dining Rooms

30 W. 7th St. and 304 Columbus Ave. N. Y. C.
Dinner 8 to 1:30
Chicken Dinner, Wednesday and Saturday, 9c.
Lunches 50c
We serve a Special American Sunday, 10c
American Cooking
Homemade pies, desserts, etc.

TOYS, GIFTS,
CHRISTMAS CARDS
Our stock is constantly changing.
We are always ready to serve you.

Art Book and Craft Shop
8785 Broadway
Bet. 164th and 165th Sts., N. Y. C.
This Shop Represents Love and Handicraft in All

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or
Sold at Public Auction
S. G. RAINE, Auctioneer

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS
VLADIMIR PAVLOSKY
November eighteenth to December second
at
GRACE HORNE'S GALLERIES
Trinity Court, South
Street Street, at Eastmouth
Galleries open daily except Sunday
from ten to six

Metropolitan Art
and Auction Galleries
65-67 WEST 87TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Auctioneers—Appraisers
Estates Appraised for Inher-
itance Tax, Insurance or

MOOR POTENTATE REVISITS ALHAMBRA

Muley Hafid's Trip Recalls Belief That Race Again Will Dominate Spain

GRANADA, Spain, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—Muley Hafid, the ex-Sultan of Morocco, whose movements again are causing a certain amount of suspicion, but who recently declared that he would never return to Morocco, even though all that belonged to him there and which he still claims were restored to him unless he returned as Sultan, has just had a highly emotional experience, adding to the romance of the history of these parts.

He has visited the Alhambra and he has wept in silence in its most beautiful apartment, La Sala de las Dos Hermanas, or the Hall of the Two Sisters, not so called because of any two human sisters who may have had a story connected with it, but because of two slabs of Maccabean marble, considered as "sisters" in color and form, which are part of the pavement.

Moorish Fall Recalled

It is supposed that this is the first visit by a Moorish potentate to this magnificent palace of the old Moorish kings when they lived in Spain, since the last of them was driven away from there and the reconquest of Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella was thus made complete.

It was from the Alhambra that Boabdil, the weak young king, went out to deliver the keys to the conquering Ferdinand, and then later from the hills, looking back on his lost city and in tears exclaiming, "Allah is most great," was chided by his mother, Ayesha, who said, "Well may you weep like a woman for what you were unable to keep like a man."

The Alhambra was the greatest achievement of the Moors in Spain, and just as it is said that there are Moors in Morocco who have handed down to them through many generations keys to houses in Spain that their ancestors occupied and which they or their descendants expect to use again when they recapture Spain, so it is mentioned that rulers of Morocco hold it as an article of secret belief that they will one day take Spain again and that, as emperors, they will live in the Alhambra.

It is just an idea, of course, nothing more, and, for these times at all events, is not regarded as "practical politics." But it is worth noting that some months ago when Abd el Krim, the Riff rebel leader, was exerting his utmost propaganda among the hill tribes, he told them that the Moors had landed in Spain again and that those who led them would ere long be living in the Alhambra.

Politics and sad associations have made their natural hindrance to any Moorish prince of the first degree visiting the Alhambra since Boabdil in defeat had to turn away from it, but now Muley Hafid, who abdicated from the Moroccan throne 10 years ago in favor of his brother, has just visited it.

Recidence of Sentiment

In recent times Muley Hafid has been wandering much in Andalusia, in the south of Spain, and it came about that Malaga, also most intimately and disastrously associated with the final defeat of the Moors in Spain, and Granada, were the only two places he had not visited.

Sentiment of any kind is not supposed to have a very large place in the composition of this cunning and fatiguing Moor, but he does seem to have hung back from these two places, which have the most sinister significance for his country, now falling more and more completely under the domination of the Europeans. All the time, however, he was writing a little book in verse based upon some old legends of Andalusia that he had heard of in Morocco.

Occasion drew him at last to Malaga recently. He wrote there that he overcame his personal scruples and had no ulterior object, but others suggest that he was impelled suddenly to make the visit because of the presence there of the Spanish High Commissioner, General Burguete, with whom he wished to discuss certain matters which he hoped might be to his advantage. However that may be, he did see and speak with the general, a circumstance that has led to much gossip.

This done, he went on with the writing of his book, and, the Malaga Granada spell being broken, he determined to go to Granada and study the peculiar exaltation of writing the last line of his work in the Alhambra itself, the first Moorish prince to be there since Boabdil. And he did so.

Exquisite Ornamentation

He was in Granada only one day. On his arrival he was met by some local personages, and the Spanish architectural surveyor of the Alhambra conducted him there and showed him over the marvelous, silent halls. At last there came to him the most beautiful of them all, the Sala de las Dos Hermanas.

The walls and the arches are most exquisite; the honeycomb ceiling consists of nearly 5000 cells, all of them different but combined into a beautiful and harmonious whole. In the middle is the fountain. Upon the tiles of the walls is written in Arabic a long poem, one of the verses of which may thus be rendered: "Look attentively at my elegance, and reap the benefit of a commentary on decoration: here are columns ornamented with every pattern, the beauty of which has become proverbial—columns which, when struck by the rays of the rising sun, one might imagine, notwithstanding their colossal dimensions, to be made of so many blocks of pearl; indeed we never saw a palace more lofty than this in its exterior, or more richly decorated in its interior, or having more extensive apartments."

PROF. EINSTEIN ON NEW TOUR
BERLIN, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Early in the spring of 1923, it is stated, Prof. Albert Einstein, while on his return journey from Japan, where he has been invited to lecture on his relativity theory, will pay a visit to Palestine in order to acquaint himself with conditions in the country. As is well known, he is a devoted Zionist.



The Guildhall Library With Its Seven Book-Lined Alcoves and Stained Glass Windows

The Library

The Guildhall Library

WHEN Hamlet said to Polonius, "You are a fishmonger," he was in reality identifying him with a very honorable company, for the Fishmongers were one of the 12 great London guilds from which the members of the court of aldermen were chosen.

A man could be a Fishmonger without ever selling a fish or he could be a Mercer without ever measuring a yard of cloth, just as a man today can be a member of a chamber of commerce without being actually in business. Not so many years ago a Lord Mayor was a "Butcher" and the undersheriff a "Cook." A Prime Minister has been a Merchant Tailor and a Prince of Wales a Mercer; indeed in order to be eligible for civic office a candidate had to be a liverman of one of the guilds. When the Prince of Wales chose to be a Mercer, he became a member of one of the most ancient guilds, which numbered among its early members Sir Richard Whittington.

The story of all the great and small guilds is well told in "The Livery Companies of the City of London" by W. Carew Hazlitt, though those who like to hold on to long lived legends will object to his calling the story of Whittington's cat a myth.

The ancient guilds each had its separate hall, but when the members of the various guilds desired to meet together, they went to the Guildhall, called also the "City Hall," as it was in this building that city business was transacted. Although the various trades and guilds have probably met at the same place in London town since the time of Edward the Confessor, the present building was not built until 1411.

The Early Collection

It is interesting to find that even in those early days a "business library" was demanded, for almost as soon as the Guildhall was completed a collection of books was installed. All of this original library, with the exception of the ancient charters and records of the city, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. The books, about 1700 in number, which form the nucleus of the present collection, were first made available to the public in 1825. Now, with close to 18,000 printed books and pamphlets and 6000 manuscripts, the Guildhall Library ranks second in London as a public reference library.

The library hall is one of the most beautiful rooms in London. It is 190 feet long and 50 feet high. The architecture is Gothic of the Tudor period. Seven deep alcoves on either side are lined with books. In front of the columns supporting the arches which frame these alcoves are tables and chairs for readers. The daylight is admitted through windows high in the walls above the arches. Of the two great stained glass windows at the ends of the hall, one pictures the introduction of printing, the other bears the arms of 21 of the minor livery companies.

On the timbered ceiling are the painted coats of arms of the 12 great companies; 12 silken guild banners hang down from near the top of the hall, giving the needed high note of color to relieve and intensify by contrast the low-toned sumptuousness of the carved oak walls and timbered roof.

Business Information Available

It is not because of noble architecture and rich design, nor yet because of historic significance that thousands of business men frequent this library,

but because up-to-date information, invaluable to them in their business, is to be readily found on the shelves of the reading room and in the newspaper and directory room, where the more important London and Provincial papers are kept. A copy of every recognized British directory which contains the names and addresses of citizens, is to be found in the directory collection. The more important English and foreign trade directories are also provided. All British Government publications are received almost as soon as they are issued and are made available to the public while they are still of current interest.

The library is especially rich in books relating to the history and antiquities of London, genealogy, heraldry, archaeology, history, and topography. Among its notable treasures are an extensive series of proclamations, accounts of the plague and the great fire, a complete set of the London Gazette from its commencement in 1665 to date, a collection of the papers of the House of Commons from 1835 to date, a collection of volumes illustrated by Cruikshank, and the Kitton collection of books on Dickens, together with editions of his works. This collection is administered as a separate national Dickens collection.

The books are classified after the decimal system, and a comprehensive card catalog is provided for the use of readers.

Questions Without Answers
Like the other great London libraries, the Guildhall library is not for men or women who wish to use it as a refuge, but for those who seek definite information on some specified subject. The attendants, however, never refuse (if they have time) to answer any reasonable question. Sometimes, naturally, the answer is that "there is no answer."

As an example of the sort of questions continually asked, the librarian gave me several he had just answered. With regard to a manuscript on Mary Queen of Scots, which had been found, "Had it ever been published?" A color print without a title, "What was the title?" A series of lithographic views of London, "What was the selling price?" "Where can paper tallies be seen?" "What is the best place to get gilt ornaments on an old clock renewed?"

"It takes time to answer some of these questions," said the assistant in charge, "and, as the staff numbers only five men in all, we sometimes have to refuse; but as our slogan is 'personal service,' every service that is humanly possible we try to give."

In the Locked Strong Room
Down under the library is a locked strong room in which some of the treasures of the collection are kept, such as the book with the signatures of London's lord mayors, and the deed of a house in Blackfriars bearing the authenticated signature of Shakespeare. The mortgage deed of this same property is in the British Museum. The duplicate of the deed of sale, which also has his signature, is said to be now in Rhode Island.

This manuscript treasure room is reached by traversing the crypt, which dates back to the early part of the fifteenth century, and the museum which contains relics of the Poman occupation of London. The librarian called attention to examples of Elizabethan jewelry of fine workmanship found in a bucket by some workmen who were digging for the foundations of a building in Cheapside.

The beauty of its architecture, the scripts, the current usefulness of its modern book collections, and the spirit of intelligent and cordial service manifested by its highly efficient staff combine to produce a model municipal library.

AUSTRALIAN FAVORS ROUND TABLE METHOD

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—A step toward permanent peace is taken when representatives of nations just gathered around a table, get acquainted, talk over troubles and try to remove differences, according to George Edward Rich, justice of the High Court of Australia, in an address to the English-Speaking Union here.

Mr. Justice Rich and Arthur Lang Campbell, an Australian lawyer, who also spoke, are just returning as delegates from the conference of the League of Nations at Geneva. That the League affords an opportunity for discussion of problems and likely settlement of issues, was the assertion of Mr. Justice Rich, who said he could not see how any nation could isolate itself or stand aloof.

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS PHOTOS
Bonnie J. Brown
PHOTOGRAPHER OF CHILDREN'S PICTURES
LISBON AVENUE AT 38TH STREET
MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE COMMERCIAL BANK
427 Grand Ave. BANK
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
Ask About Our Mortgage Loans

INCOME TAX ACCOUNTANT
MISS N. A. YAPP
Public Accountant and Systematizer
Financial Statements Audits
436 Wells Bldg. Tel. Broadway 759
MILWAUKEE

THE GRACE CLEANING SHOP
GRACE M. YOSS
FOR WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL
377 Jefferson St., MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 1502

THE PLUCKHAN SHOPS
(Fredericka Pluckhan)
407-9 Milwaukee Street
MILWAUKEE
BLOUSES SWEATERS CORSETS LINGERIE

WE RECOMMEND
W. C. FOSTER 7% cumulative participating Preferred stock. Participating with the Common up to 10%.
Information upon request.
CENTRAL BOND & MORTGAGE COMPANY
Capital and Surplus \$750,000
Phone Broadway 200
1532 1st Natl. Bank Bldg., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

WISCONSIN NEEDS MORE ROAD FUNDS

Graduated License Fees and Gasoline Tax Among Projects Considered

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22 (Special)—When Wisconsin's new Legislature convenes early in January one of the most important questions that will come before it is a proposed change in financing the great highway improvement campaign. This year the cost of the road program to State, county and town was nearly \$37,000,000, of which less than one-ninth, or \$4,000,000, was contributed by motor vehicles.

The legislative committee of the Wisconsin County Boards Association has recommended that the user of the road shall bear a larger portion of the expense and that general property, real and personal, be relieved of part of the heavy burden it has been carrying.

The problem that is to be presented to the legislators for solution was created because the last Legislature did not pass the highway appropriation bill providing money to meet the large sum offered by the National Treasury if it sets aside an equal sum. If it does not do so at the coming session of the Legislature, it will lose the large sum offered by the Nation, and it will be apportioned among other states.

In the past 90 per cent of the money for roadbuilding has come from a tax on general property. The people are crying out so loudly against high taxes that the members of the Legislature are inclined to heed their protests and not levy a general tax to meet the amount required to obtain federal aid, but to try to raise the necessary money in some other manner. Many are said to favor the recommendations of the legislative committee of the County Boards Association. These include:

A 2 per cent tax on the value of automobiles, to be paid in lieu of the present personal property tax. This would not increase the taxes of the owners. It is proposed that cars be valued at 90 per cent of their original cost the first year, 70 per cent the second and 50 per cent the third year.

Change in the license law so that instead of a flat rate of \$10 the rate would be graded on the basis of 50 cents a hundred weight. This would call for \$7 from the low-priced cars.

A large increase and graduated license fee on heavy motor trucks and omnibuses, averaging \$1 for every hundred weight of vehicle and load. This is on the theory that these vehicles are destructive of roads and should therefore pay a portion of the cost they create.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline used in cars on roads, the tax to be refunded on gasoline used for agricultural, manufacturing or other purposes. This provision is of especial interest to the tourists who every summer come to Wisconsin from many states in the Union to enjoy the beautiful scenery in the lake and forest region and to see the wonders wrought by nature in her convulsions ages ago at the Dells of the Wisconsin River at Kiltbourn. This year the Dells alone attracted more than 100,000 visitors.

SAVE FUEL
Have your Heating Plant remodeled for efficient service.
W. A. BOWERS HEATING CO.
684 Market Street MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 1197

L. BREITHAUPF PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTING
ATTRACT AND CONVINCE
487-491 Broadway, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DAINIE LAYETTE BOX
PRESENTED
WITH EACH ENTIRE LAYETTE PURCHASED
MODERATELY PRICED
Carolyn's
(Carolyn Laird Sherman)
Second Floor—70 Wisconsin St.
MILWAUKEE

ALL CLASSES OF LIGHT AND POWER INSTALLATIONS
A. W. DEVOS ELECTRIC CO.
Incorporated
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
548 East Water St., MILWAUKEE
Phone Broadway 5260

R. J. C. BOTT
Specially Designed
Platinum Jewelry
190 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee
Lakeside 4712R

Holiday Cutlery
We are showing a great assortment of the very highest grade of domestic and imported brands.
UNIVERSAL three-piece sets of knife, fork and steel sharper with stag handles, sterling silver mountings.
\$6.00, 7.50, 10.00, 12.50, 15.00
HENCKLES Twin Brand Carvers as above, 12.50, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00
We have a shopping Dept. for your convenience. A letter or telephone message is all that is necessary.

POULTRY KNIVES
UNIVERSAL highly tempered steel blades
With full stag handles.....\$5.00
HENCKLES Twin Brand Knives.....\$3.00
With full stag handles.....\$12.50
We have a shopping Dept. for your convenience. A letter or telephone message is all that is necessary.

IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD
GROSS HARDWARE
216-220 THIRD ST. PHONE GRAND 3-900
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

mer come to Wisconsin from many states in the Union to enjoy the beautiful scenery in the lake and forest region and to see the wonders wrought by nature in her convulsions ages ago at the Dells of the Wisconsin River at Kiltbourn. This year the Dells alone attracted more than 100,000 visitors.

AMERICAN DEFENSE BUREAU IN CAPITAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22—The American Defense Society, Inc., a national organization, with headquarters in New York, has opened a bureau in Washington under the direction of R. M. Whitney.

"The new bureau," it is announced, "will devote itself largely to combating the influence of un-American and anti-American organizations, such as the Communist Party of America and its 'legal' branches, and all other radical organizations designed to bring about by violence the destruction of the Government of the United States and its institutions."

"The chief interest of the American Defense Society is to promote Americanism as a patriotic spirit in the Nation. It is not political but encourages movements devoted to the promotion of patriotism in the United States and to the destruction of movements hostile to this country. It is in furtherance of this work that the Washington bureau has been established."

WISCONSIN'S FRUIT PRODUCTION LARGER

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22 (Special)—Every year Wisconsin is increasing its production of fruit. This year a notable advance was made in the Kickapoo valley, the picturesque region in the southwestern portion of the State that takes its name from the river that waters it. At Gays Mills there is an orchard that will have 3000 trees bearing next year. This year, however, 2000 bushels of apples of the earlier varieties, Dudley's, McMann's and Wealthies, were sold in Minneapolis, St. Paul and Milwaukee.

The nearby cities took all the late varieties, Macintoshes, Snows, Greenings, Orange Winter Delicous, Jonathan and Grimes' Golden, in spite of high prices offered by buyers from the Twin Cities, having fortified themselves with contracts long before the apples ripened. Many acres of cherries and plums gave a generous yield, while eight acres of grapes were gathered.

Louis Hallbach
FURS
3605 North Avenue
MILWAUKEE

THILL'S HAND LAUNDRY
131 ONEIDA STREET
Phone Broadway 282 Milwaukee, Wis.
FINE HAND WORK

MULTIGRAPHING SERVICE COMPANY
MULTIGRAPHING KINEOGRAPHING
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY
Phone Broadway 2995 436-7 Wells Bldg.
B. M. Ferch, Mgr. MILWAUKEE

Say it with Flowers
E. WELKE CO.
"The House of Roses"
702 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Manhattan Bottling Works
HIGH GRADE
Carbonated Beverages
"MERELY A MATTER OF GOOD TASTE"
PEPPIN GINGER-ALE ORANGE
LEMON SOUR ROOT BEER
CHERRY ORANGE SQUEEZE
CREAM SODA GRAPE SQUEEZE
LOGANBERRY CHERRY SQUEEZE
\$1.50 Per 12 Doz. Large or 2 Doz. Club Size
A phone call will bring a case to your home
Phone West 206 270 27 St., Milwaukee

DESPATCH
When despatch is an essential element of your transaction, it is a satisfaction to know your bank is organized to do business quickly.
Another practical service.
THE CITY BANK
MILWAUKEE
Second Street Between Grand and Wells

WEDDING SILVER
Bunde & Upmeyer Co.
Jewelers Milwaukee
Washington Avenue Building
Where Quality is As Represented

CAPPER GIFT SERVICE
The name "Capper" associated with a man's gift means much. More, perhaps, than it does from any other exclusive man's store. In our tremendous stock this season will be found gift articles of all descriptions, from a very moderate price to the finest of the world's markets afford.
Each gift purchased from Capper & Capper will be packed separately and tied up as only Capper gift packages are.

Out of Town Service Department
Capper & Capper
WELLS BUILDING, 124 WISCONSIN ST., MILWAUKEE

ARIZONA TO PAVE DESERT PATHWAY

Air Line From Phoenix to Los Angeles Is Plan of Highway Engineers

PHOENIX, Arizona, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Arizona, at the recent election, voted an amendment to the state Constitution permitting state bonds to issue in the sum of \$2,500,000 for construction of 100 miles of paving on a new road that is designed to connect Phoenix with Los Angeles by an almost air-line route of 440 miles. This road is to have its eastern terminus at the Hassayampa River, 46 miles west of Phoenix, and its western at Ehrenberg, on the Colorado River, opposite the California town of Blythe. West of Blythe, across a 30-mile desert stretch, the State of California is to have a graded highway. Passage of the Colorado will be by ferry, there being no bridge.

The Arizona project is considered a bold one, in view of the fact that water is infrequent on the route, with entire lack of living streams. At the election was advanced the idea the automobile highways now are as essential as are railroads and that great good would result both to southern California and Arizona by bettered road communications, with estimates that 300 cars a day would use the new highway. There is expectation that the Federal Government will add about \$2,000,000 to the state fund to be secured.

W. C. T. U. WILL MEET AT DETROIT IN 1933

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Detroit has been selected as the city for the next convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The choice was made here today in a post-executive committee meeting. Throughout the sessions of the convention the delegation from that city worked hard to obtain the honor and the support it had from a number of other western districts finally influenced the committee to decide in favor of sending it there next year.

\$1000 DOWN
BUYS RESIDENCE
621 Oakland Avenue
Seven Rooms, Bath, Furnace, Electric
Price \$7900

CHARLES E. OLDENBURG
682 Third Street MILWAUKEE Phone Lincoln 987

Tillemas
CANDIES
PASTRY
RESTAURANT AND FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 GRAND AVENUE MILWAUKEE

George Watts & Son
Retailers of
FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE
HOWARD M. WATTS, Manager
424 Milwaukee St., MILWAUKEE

Men's Knox Hats
Ladies' Fine Furs
Furs remodeled and repaired.
HOSCH BROS. CO.
92 Wisconsin St., Milwaukee

Walter Maas & Co.
Florists and Decorators
128 Oneida Street, MILWAUKEE

H. Hammersmith
Jeweler
Christmas Suggestions
Dainty Mesh Bags
Diamonds in rich platinum ring mountings, also a large variety of beautiful semi-precious jewels, new very much favored.
201-205 ALHAMBRA BLDG., MILWAUKEE

ATHLETICS

W. F. HOPPE IS
AGAIN CHAMPIONSchaefer Defeated and Loses
Professional 18.2 Balkline
Billiard Title

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD STANDING				
	W. L.	Runs	Avg.	P.C.
Hoppe	5	0	192	55.5-9 1.000
Schaefer	3	2	195	55.5-9 .800
Foremans	3	2	244	35.10-14 .600
Conti	3	2	291	41.8-12 .800
Cochran	1	4	140	35.5-15 .200
Hagenbacher	0	5	178	21.6-15 .000

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—In the very last moments of the final game for the world championship at 18.2 balkline billiards, W. F. Hoppe, who lost it last year to Jacob Schaefer, the son of the man from whom he originally won it, won it once more from the present holder by a score of 500 to 283, and will hold it subject to challenge, for another year.

The ballroom of the Hotel Pennsylvania was thronged when the contest was made their appearance. Schaefer won the bank and scored the preliminary position shot but failed to connect after scoring three. Hoppe missed, and so did Schaefer, but then the former champion gave a hint of what was coming by a clever run of 111, though he made frequent breaks to avoid too close nursing. He carefully abstained from the use of the massé which he has found so difficult to execute throughout the play. He finally missed on a simple draw shot, showing considerable unsteadiness toward the end. Then Schaefer made short runs of 21 and 45, and finally overtook Hoppe in the sixth, with his best run of the evening.

In this run of 90 Schaefer showed the same billiards that he had exhibited in his match last evening, and this, coupled with Hoppe's evident unsteadiness, gave the impression that the champion was merely playing safe and would win, though he was also far from his usual steadiness.

Neither was able to shake off the other up to the end of the ninth inning, the score at that point standing 182 to 166 in favor of Schaefer. Then the champion again uncovered his most brilliant play, and keeping the balls gathered at the head of the table with an occasional drive of the object ball around the table that was perfectly timed and executed, compiled 68 points before he slipped on a simple cushion carom that required only care for its execution. He had less than a foot to go, and the miss was a surprise. Then Hoppe began for the first time since his opening inning to show that he had still some possibilities. Confining his game to open caroms, he scored 40. His open-table shots startled the onlookers, and he was frequently greeted with cheers as he executed some difficult shots. He was still avoiding close play, however.

In the following inning, after Schaefer had missed again after executing seven easy open-table caroms, Hoppe started off in the play that ultimately brought him the victory. Still continuing his brilliant position play holding the balls near each other, but without close contact, he ran point after point, never making a real break, until his score reached 68. Again, controlling the balls near the foot of the table, he continued his run until after his nineteenth shot the referee found the balls frozen. Hoppe requested that they be spotted, and making the gathering shot with the utmost precision, gathered them once more, and held them together until 127, when he missed the ball at the end of the table. Not until the score reached 171 did he make a single massé. Finally, on an around the table position shot he slipped at the score of 188.

Schaefer found the balls in perfect position near the head of the table, but after executing a number of clever runs, he slipped on a shot that failed to move six inches, to reach the second ball. This left another set-up for Hoppe, and he ran the necessary points for the victory, following the same tactics pursued in his previous run. Only once did he uncover any sensational play, when in a position shot around the table his ball hit six cushions before touching the second ball. The score by innings:

W. F. Hoppe—0 111 0 15 1 0 13 0 21 48 138 106—50.7 average 41.8-12. High runs—188, 111, 106.

Jacob Schaefer—3 0 21 45 3 30 0 20 68 8 25—283. Average 23.7-12. High runs—60, 45, 45. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

In the afternoon game between Roger Conti and Edward Foremans, the French champion surprised the Belgian by defeating him 500 to 303, but under the terms of the play relegated him to fourth position in the prize list, under the provision that in the event of a tie for lesser positions, the grand average of the player should govern. As Schaefer, Conti, and Foremans each won three and lost two, this made Schaefer, whose grand average was 30.94, second, with Conti, 30.06, third, and Foremans, whose defeat by Hoppe was disastrous, fourth, at 28.69.

It was once more an unfinished long run that determined the result, but even before that occurred, it was evident that the French champion stood an excellent chance for victory. Conti showed good billiards from the start, though without any great brilliancy. In his very first inning, after Foremans had missed a preliminary carom for position, he found the balls in good position near the foot of the table, and keeping them close together, without a break in the first 75 shots, when he corralled them again with a wonderful spread-draw, he made a run of 139, before missing on a simple cushion shot. He kept his lead throughout though Foremans gradually gained on him until in the tenth inning the score stood 255 to 205. Both were unable at this stage to control their shots with any accuracy, the Belgian being especially unfortunate in that respect. Conti grad-

ually improved, however, until he was leading by 130. Then Foremans tried to overtake him, on a run of close nursing at the head of the table, but the balls broke at the eightieth stroke, and he terminated his run four shots later. Then Conti began his exhibition. Collecting the balls in the first few shots he held them in the closest bondage until the score reached 140. He devoted the remainder of the run to open play, though always keeping the balls within easy distance of each other, mostly in the middle of the table. It was most brilliant billiards, and easily entitled him to his reward.

The score by innings:

Roger Conti—139 0 1 1 47 3 0 10 16 8 42 1 42 151 504. Average 33.6-10.

Edouard Foremans—0 33 1 2 12 1 4 35 12 45 9 6 4 84—202. Average 20.3-15.

High runs—84 72 45. Referee—A. G. Cutler.

YALE IS GIVEN
LAST HARD WORKVarsity Squad Goes Through a
Tryout of Harvard Formations

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Yale varsity football players, under the direction of Head Coach T. A. D. Jones '08 and his assistants, were put through a stiff tryout of Harvard formations this afternoon in the Yale Bowl in the only hard scrimmage of the week between the Princeton and Harvard games.

While the home-coming of the varsity football team, which brought a crowd of over 3000 alumni and undergraduates to the railroad station to welcome the coaches and the 17 players, who were defeated by the Princeton Tigers last Saturday in the Palmer Stadium, sounded the keynote of Yale's preparation for Saturday's encounter with Harvard, the reorganization of the eleven, which took place in the Bowl yesterday, has thrown a new light on the prospective outcome of the Harvard-Yale battle.

The loss of C. F. Eddy '23, left end, was made definite, and that of J. C. Diller '24, right tackle, was extremely probable. Eddy's place will be filled by R. J. Luman '25, while J. H. Joss '25 will replace Diller at tackle. These substitutions will weaken Yale considerably, as neither Luman nor Joss approaches his predecessor in ability. Joss' work in the Brown game was hardly up to the first team standard. He was easily received and unless the line coaches can polish him off considerably in the few days left of practice there will be glaring weakness at tackle. Luman was captain of the Phillips Exeter Academy eleven two years ago and was a member of the Eli's championship freshman team last year.

The coaches are inclined to start N. G. Niedinger '24 at quarterback, notwithstanding the frequent criticisms that have been made of his play against the Tigers. C. M. O'Hearn '24 and G. C. Becker '23 will work out with the squad in the remaining practice sessions as both may get into the Harvard game at some time. Nedinger, standing in for Eddy and Diller, the coaching staff believes will be stronger than that which played against Princeton. The trainers are of the opinion that I. E. Wight '24 and W. N. Mallory '24 will be available for heavy work Saturday.

WINTER SPORTS AT
N. H. ARE CONSIDERED

DURHAM, N. H., Nov. 22.—The joint committee of faculty and students recently named by President Metzger to consider the matter of winter sports at New Hampshire College has recommended an expenditure of \$1000 on a ski jump and skating rink. The site preferred by the committee for the ski jump is a mile and a half from the college, at Beech Hill, and the committee has had the benefit of advice from a number of experts, the builder of the Berlin jump, and himself an expert ski jumper.

Mr. Olson recommends the erection of a 50-foot tower which would be made of concrete piers and 6x6 timbers. The Beech Hill jump, if built according to the committee's plans, would enable a jumper to make 100 feet, and if the tower should be subsequently raised, increase this distance materially. The committee recommends that instead of building a skating rink, a portion of the college reservoir be used, where a special part may be set aside for a hockey team, and the rest turned over to general skating.

NEW RIFLE TROPHY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—A massive silver cup, to be kept as a permanent memorial of the friendship between the Marine Corps and the Cavalrymen of the United States Army, has been presented to Maj.-Gen. J. A. LeJeune, the commandant, as the corps representative, by Maj.-Gen. W. A. Holtbrook, who acted on behalf of the cavalry. The trophy is to be awarded annually to the member of the Marine Corps rifle team making the highest score.

SPORTS AT WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Wrestling and hockey will be added to intramural sports at Wesleyan University this winter, the physical education department announced today. Wrestling has been taught for three years, but with all its popularity there has been no effort to make it a competitive sport. Fraternities will enter mat teams in the intramurals, and a year hence Wesleyan may desire to have a try in the intercollegiate.

HARDER SEASON FOR TRINITY

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Trinity College looks to a harder football schedule in the fall of 1923 than it had this season. Dates with Worcester Tech, Amherst, Union, and Hobart have been approved by Frank Jones, secretary of the athletic advisory council. The Hobart game will be played either at Albany or Binghamton.

H. G. MURPHY TO COACH

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 22.—The Wesleyan athletic council has named H. G. Murphy to coach the varsity swimming team. He is a former Bowdoin College athlete.

Several Surprises
in Squash TennisPrinceton and Harvard Clubs
Show Up Strongly in Class B

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH

(Class B—First Section)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	------	------

D. K. E. Club	3	0	1.000
Princeton Club	2	1	.667
Columbia Club	1	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	0	3	.000

(Second Section)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	------	------

Harvard Club	3	0	1.000
Yale Club	2	0	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	2	.500
Heights Casino	0	3	.000
New York A. C.	0	3	.000

Referee—J. H. Lewis.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Both sections of the class B squash team championship furnished surprises yesterday, though one was largely due to the one-sided nature of the scores. In the first section, the Princeton Club simply overwhelmed the Columbia University Club, winning all seven matches, while the D. K. E. Club won as expected by a score of 6 to 1 from Crescent Athletic Club. This finished the first half of the preliminary round in that section, leaving the Greek letter club leader with Princeton the probable other selection for the finals.

In the other section, Harvard Club visited Heights Casino, and won not only every match, but all but one game. They showed the most brilliant squash ever seen outside a championship and gave promise of future triumphs.

Meantime Yale Club was also furnishing considerable of a surprise by defeating the veteran team of the Montclair Athletic Club, though using many new players in its lineup. This result left both winners with clean scores and they will meet two weeks from today for the final match in the first half of the preliminaries. The summaries:

Princeton Club vs. Columbia University Club.

O. S. Green, Princeton Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-8.

J. W. Denison, Princeton Club, defeated W. D. L. Starbuck, Columbia University Club, 15-6, 15-6.

Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-11.

R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 15-13, 8-15, 15-7.

J. C. McKillop, Princeton Club, defeated J. W. Puley Jr., Columbia University Club, 15-11, 15-8.

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated Gardner Hiron, Columbia University Club, 15-10, 15-10.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated N. N. Alexander, Columbia University Club, 15-8, 15-8.

D. K. E. Club vs. Crescent Athletic Club.

H. S. Thorne, D. K. E., defeated H. W. Dangler, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-7, 15-12.

R. H. George, D. K. E., defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-4, 15-17.

W. W. Taylor, D. K. E., defeated E. P. Cypres, Crescent Athletic Club, 15-10, 15-10.

E. L. Ward, D. K. E., defeated J. W. Ivins Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, 10-15, 15-11, 15-11.

C. W. Pyfe, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated C. E. Stuart, D. K. E., 18-15, 15-8.

W. C. Becker, D. K. E., defeated J. C. Tredwell, Crescent Athletic Club, 11-15, 14-15, 15-8.

G. G. Davidson, D. K. E., defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent Athletic Club, 10-11, 12-15, 15-11.

Harvard Club vs. Heights Casino.

R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Brown, Heights Casino, 15-3, 15-2.

Grover O'Neill, Harvard Club, defeated F. E. Walton, Heights Casino, 15-12, 15-4.

A. M. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated G. H. Thirkield, Heights Casino, 15-8, 15-12.

William Platt, Harvard Club, defeated E. B. Vollmer, Heights Casino, 11-15, 15-9, 15-6.

J. A. Mitholland, Harvard Club, defeated P. E. Birdall, Heights Casino, 15-4, 15-11.

F. R. Lund, Harvard Club, defeated H. V. Muller, Heights Casino, 15-6, 15-2.

David Duncan, Harvard Club, defeated R. A. Thompson, Heights Casino, 15-4, 15-12.

Yale Club vs. Montclair Athletic Club.

G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated Felix Jenkins, Montclair Athletic Club, by default.

S. S. Walker, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Hughes, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-12, 15-8.

Frank Sells, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated Jesse Spaulding, Yale Club, 15-11, 15-8.

C. H. Hopkins, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated R. C. Tripp, Yale Club, 15-6, 15-12.

R. W. Wolf, Yale Club, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-4, 15-10.

H. Davidson, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Luchars, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-9, 15-6.

C. P. Goodhue, Yale Club, defeated Joseph Ayres, Montclair Athletic Club, 15-2, 15-10.

Otto Reisel Makes
New World's Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Otto Reisel of Philadelphia turns up at St. Louis today with a new world's record for short game and leadership in the campaign for the championship of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League as a result of his victories here yesterday over P. E. Maupome of this city. Reisel is scheduled for a pair of games with the title defender, J. M. Layton, in St. Louis today.

By running out, 50 to 17 in 29 innings, Reisel set a new international mark here yesterday. The previous record was 31 innings, made by T. S. Denton of Kansas City, against Byron Gillette of Buffalo in Cleveland in 1919. The best mark in the present race was 32 innings, shared by R. L. Channell of New York, and Harry Wakefield of Milwaukee. In the afternoon session Reisel won 50 to 25 in 40 innings.

Reisel leads Denton in the championship race with eight victories, two losses and a percentage of .800. They meet in Kansas City tomorrow, after defeating University of Colorado, 29 to 6, University of Kansas also takes a rest, preparing for the Missouri battle on Thanksgiving Day. O. Wilson '23, the quarterback, was chiefly accountable for the performance against the Rocky Mountain team, making two touchdowns and kicking for the point successfully three times. A crushing line attack was all that was needed by Coach George Clark's team against Colorado, but it is safe to expect they will need more than that against Missouri.

In his match with Maupome last night, Reisel scored consistently after recording 15 points in the opening 10 frames. An 11 on his next turn gave him 26 points in 11 innings. He drove five eighths from the seveneenth to twenty-second innings, but scored at every opportunity after that. The score by innings:

Otto Reisel—0 11 4 2 0 3 3 1 0 11 2 9 1 5 0 0 0 0 1 5 1 1 1 3 1 2 2—50.

Innings—28. High run—41. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

P. E. Maupome—1 0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 3 0 3 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0—17.

Innings—28. High run—3. Referee—J. H. Lewis.

QUIET WEEK-END
IN VALLEY RACENebraska vs. Iowa State Is Only
Game Scheduled Between
Conference RivalsMISSOURI VALLEY FOOTBALL
STANDING

	Won	Tie	Lost	P.C.
--	-----	-----	------	------

Drake University	4	0	0	1.000
University of Nebraska	4	0	0	1.000
Kansas State A.	2	2	0	.500
University of Missouri	3	0	3	.500
Iowa State College	2	0	3	.400
University of Oklahoma	1	1	2	.333
University of Kansas	1	1	2	.333
Grinnell College	0	3	3	.250
Washington University	0	0	6	.000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22 (Special)

—With the championship fairly in the grasp of University of Nebraska for the second season in a row, the gridiron campaign of the Missouri Valley Conference encounters a full Saturday, Thanksgiving Day. Only one game between Conference rivals is scheduled, and only two teams have other games. There are four open dates, and Grinnell College has completed its schedule for the season.

Coach F. T. Dawson's Nebraska eleven is expected to win handily when Iowa State College appears on the field at Lincoln. This would give Nebraska one more victory than has been scored by Drake University, which has finished its Valley run with a clear slate of four triumphs. While they would both remain undefeated, if Nebraska wins over Ames, there seems little doubt that the Scarlet and Cream is the stronger.

Nebraska may even be able to save its best form for the final Notre Dame game of Thanksgiving Day as the Iowa State eleven has shown no attack of special brilliance. Coach Dawson tried to save some of his regulars last Saturday, but was forced to throw them into the game in short order when Kansas State Agricultural College started to sweep up the field with a dazzling forward-pass attack. This invasion was effectively checked, however, the title defenders winning, 21 to 0.

Difficulties will be encountered by Ames when it goes up against the heavy and experienced Nebraska forward line. The chief cause of their impotent last week when its passing attack was broken up. Nebraska scored a touchdown from a Kansas State pass last week when V. C. Lewellen '24 intercepted it and ran for a score. The same defense should be good against Ames, as it relies to a great extent on the forward offensive. Ames fell to a surprise defeat, 14 to 13, last week before Central College of Oklahoma.

Undeclared Drake faces as formidable a test this Saturday as any this season, showing up at Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. This rival defeated Louisiana State University last week, 7 to 0, while Drake's cleaning up its Missouri Valley race with a 21 to 0 triumph over Grinnell College. This victory gave Drake its first clean slate since joining the Conference. It is a repetition of previous victories, with W. G. Boelter '24, the outstanding star, carrying the ball. The most spectacular play was a pass by S. T. Orebague '25, to Boelter, who sped 20 yards to cross the goal. Coach O. E. Solen's mixture of the straight and open attack should be effective against the Mississippi opponent, providing the fumbling which marred the play of both Drake and Grinnell last week, can be eradicated.

An equal match should be found by University of Oklahoma in Oklahoma Agricultural College at Stillwater this week-end. The chief cause of their incoherent use of words is laziness. This appears in the use of slang. "Some slang expressions are forcible or picturesque; but the greater part of common slang consists in making one word which happens to be fashionable for the moment do the work of many. It is less trouble to use such a word in preference after sentence than to find the appropriate one for each case. A few years ago 'ferce' was used for everything that was unpleasant or extreme, as 'nice' is used for the opposite. Speech filled with words like these is dull and colorless; and the study of English should give us so large a choice of words and so fine a sense of their exact meaning that we would not need to employ such cheap and worn symbols for our ideas.

"Furthermore, the trouble we take to get the right word for what we think is an effect on the way we think. It often leads us to see that we do not know what we think, or only know it dimly; and so we are led to think more clearly. For the study of speech is also the study of thought. Few people get through life without having to address groups of people in a more or less formal way. In politics, it is all but essential to speak forcibly and persuasively, and most men cannot do this without study and practice. In business there are frequent conferences where a plan or an idea must be presented so as to convince; in society there are numerous occasions when the man who cannot express himself easily and pleasantly is at a great disadvantage. Hardly any activity in a community can be engaged in without calling for speeches. As the occasion is more important, the failure is more humiliating."

It looks as though a change of coaches was beneficial to Missouri, as it turned around after a defeat and triumphed over Washington University last week by a score of 27 to 0. B. Bond Jr., who it is claimed had not been given a fair chance to show his ability under the old regime, was a star performer at halfback. He shouldered 60 per cent of the Tiger attack, carrying the ball 34 times for a total of 157 yards gained and three touchdowns. The Missouri quarterback, R. E. Scannell '25, who had a 40-yard run, showed good judgment in hammering the Washington tackles, as they were the weak spot in Coach G. L. Rider's wall. The Washington attack was ineffective, never advancing nearer than 30 yards of the Columbia goal. Missouri and Washington both have open dates this Saturday.

After defeating University of Colorado, 29 to 6, University of Kansas also takes a rest, preparing for the Missouri battle on Thanksgiving Day. O. Wilson '23, the quarterback, was chiefly accountable for the performance against the Rocky Mountain team, making two touchdowns and kicking for the point successfully three times. A crushing line attack was all that was needed by Coach George Clark's team against Colorado, but it is safe to expect they will need more than that against Missouri.

AMERICANS USE POOR ENGLISH
SAYS HEAD OF SMITH COLLEGEDr. Neilson Deprecates Use of Slang, but Admits It Is
Often Picturesque and Effective

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., in an address to the Parents and Teachers Association of the Ethical Culture School, on "The Need for Better English," charged the great majority of the people with using English that is full of mistakes in grammar, pronunciation, and choice of words. The speaker pointed out that as English is the foundation of all education in the case of English-speaking peoples, a knowledge of the correct use of the mother tongue was needed to enrich the life of the individual and to make men successful in business. He also condemned the use of slang, ascribing its prevalence to laziness, and describing it on the whole as dull and colorless, though admitting that some slang expressions are forceful and picturesque.

"An imperfect command of English," said Neilson, "hinders a man or woman not only from telling other people what he or she thinks, from converting them to his or her plans and ideas and from letting them know how he or she feels, but it also keeps him or her from learning from others, what their thoughts and feelings are. Most people assume that because they speak English every hour, that there is no need to study it as a spoken language. We obey most of the rules of grammar without imitation without knowing why we do it. We learned grammar chiefly that when we make mistakes we may be able to see where the mistake lies. Sometimes these mistakes are serious so serious that they make our meaning doubtful or wrong. Other mistakes make no great difference in the meaning, but give the impression of slovenliness or lack of education."

"Rules of pronunciation are also the result of habit. They are not logical and cannot be arrived at by reasoning, except that pronunciation is a person otherwise explained when we know the history of words. Fewer Dialects Now

"As civilization goes on there are fewer and fewer differences between dialects and pronunciation approaches more and more to a standard which all use and understand. This standard is not the form of speech used by the largest number of people; it is rather that of the best educated and most refined. Those who condescend to that standard are those who can get from one state to another or from one English-speaking country to another and be intelligible everywhere without difficulty and without appearing provincial,—that is, without showing the marks and limitations of their own little part of the world. Pronunciation is not merely a matter of being understood, but may also be a source of pleasure or distress. Often that we know, our delight in the company of a friend is due to the pleasant sound of his voice, and the way which he utters his words. The opposite case is equally frequent. A harsh or squeaky voice may make a person otherwise attractive very unpleasant. Many a beautiful woman loses her charm as soon as she begins to speak."

"To use words well we have to gain a clear and precise knowledge of their meaning, and then to make sure that those we use correspond to our thought. This means work and often hard thinking; and there are few things people dislike to do more than thinking. The chief cause of our incoherent use of words is laziness. This appears in the use of slang. 'Some slang expressions are forcible or picturesque; but the greater part of common slang consists in making one word which happens to be fashionable for the moment do the work of many. It is less trouble to use such a word in preference after sentence than to find the appropriate one for each case. A few years ago 'ferce' was used for everything that was unpleasant or extreme, as 'nice' is used for the opposite. Speech filled with words like these is dull and colorless; and the study of English should give us so large a choice of words and so fine a sense of their exact meaning that we would not need to employ such cheap and worn symbols for our ideas."

"Furthermore, the trouble we take to get the right word for what we think is an effect on the way we think. It often leads us to see that we do not know what we think, or only know it dimly; and so we are led to think more clearly. For the study of speech is also the study of thought. Few people get through life without having to address groups of people in a more or less formal way. In politics, it is all but essential to speak forcibly and persuasively, and most men cannot do this without study and practice. In business there are frequent conferences where a plan or an idea must be presented so as to convince; in society there are numerous occasions when the man who cannot express himself easily and pleasantly is at a great disadvantage. Hardly any activity in a community can be engaged in without calling for speeches. As the occasion is more important, the failure is more humiliating."

Letter Writing an Art

"In writing, the ability to express oneself clearly and forcibly is scarcely less important than in speaking. Learning to write is part of the necessary preparation for any career; and even those who have no business or profession write letters. In days when people were less hurried than they are now, letter writing was an art in which a great many were skilled; and thousands of men and women who had no pretensions to being literary, wrote to their friends and relatives epistles full of charm and interest to the present day. Though we may not aspire to revive this lost art, it is still possible to sustain and enrich our intercourse with our friends by making our letters interesting and agreeable reading. Furthermore, the greater part of business is carried on by correspondence, and skill in composing clear and effective business letters is one of

COLUMBIA HAS
16 GAMES CARDEDOpens Basketball Season Dec.
2 and Closes March 16

NEW YORK, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Columbia's varsity basketball schedule is made up of only 16 games, three less than last year, according to the dates announced yesterday. Of these contests 10 will be played at home, while the other six are scheduled to take place on out-of-town courts. The list of the contests are the regular meetings of Columbia with the five other members of the six-team Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League—Cornell, Princeton, Yale, Dartmouth and the University of Pennsylvania. The games with these institutions are the last on the Blue and White's schedule, and the regular home and home arrangements have been made. The season will open Dec. 2 and close Mar. 16. The schedule follows:

Dec. 2—St. John's at Columbia; 5—Brooklyn Poly at Columbia; 8—Rutgers at Columbia; 16—City College of New York at Columbia; 20—

STOCK MARKET

PRICE TREND

REACTIONARY

Selling by Professional Bear Operators Causes a Heavy Tone

Professional selling pressure was directed at the opening of today's New York Stock Market against some of the independent steels, chemicals and minor oils, giving it a reactionary appearance. Considerable improvement was noted, however, in the southwestern railroad shares and a few specialties which were the object of pool operations.

Allied Chemical broke nearly 3 points, and Davison Chemical 3½, while Crucible and Vanadium Steels each dropped a point and Gulf States Steel and Iron Products yielded fractionally. Barnsdall A reacted one point and minor recessions took place in Maryland Oil, Standard Oil of California and Royal Dutch.

Other weak spots were Studebaker, American Express, Woolworth and American Can, all off a point or more. St. Louis Southwestern preferred moved up 1½, Missouri Pacific preferred 1¼ and "Soer" 1.

American Banknote jumped 3½ points to a new high record, and Public Service of New Jersey gained ½ on overnight announcement of a higher dividend, and then reacted 1½ on profit-taking.

Foreign exchanges were easy.

Little Support Given

Most stocks received relatively little support during the morning. Trading was in exceedingly small volume but prices, nevertheless, kept slipping off steadily. The market was reacting to the general reactionary trend.

Low-priced rails were liquidated freely with Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred and Frisco preferred the weakest, the last named falling more than 3 points.

Special heaviness was displayed by the food, particularly merchandising, and Pan-American oil shares. The losses running from 1 to nearly 5 points. Special buying occurred in Cerrito De Pasco, Electric Storage Battery, White Eagle Oil, New York Air Brake A, and U. S. Alcohol, the gains ranging from 1 to 1½ points.

Call money opened at 5 per cent.

Quiet Liquidation

The persistence of the quiet liquidation which ultimately affected all classes of stocks undermined the confidence of the bulls and offerings increased when it became plain that short sellers were having things pretty much their own way.

High-priced railroads which held well during the morning gave way to 2 points, while Baltimore & Ohio 3 and St. Louis & San Francisco preferred 5½. The St. Louis Southwestern shares showed exceptional strength, the preferred rising 4 points.

Losses of 2 points or more were quite numerous among the industrials and specialties, with Woolworth losing 6 points and Mexican Petroleum and Standard Oil of New Jersey 4 each.

Bond Prices Irregular

Few important changes took place in the early and irregular bond dealings. Gains and losses were about evenly divided in the foreign list, Seine 7½, Zurich 3½, Brazil 7½, Jurgens 6 and Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 6½ advancing slightly while Japanese 4½, French 8½, Copenhagen 5½, Denmark 8½, Czechoslovakian 8½ and Mexican 4½ slipped to lower ground.

Railroad mortgages were virtually neglected, Canadian Pacific 4½ gaining fractionally, while Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½ and Louisville & Nashville 4½ lost ground.

Chile Copper 7½, which were strong yesterday, lost a point and followed into lower ground by Oil Steel 8½, Montana Power 5½, and Dery 7½.

CHICAGO BOARD

Dec.	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.193	1.203	1.183	1.183
Jan.	1.177	1.183	1.163	1.163
May	1.09	1.093	1.073	1.083
orn:				
Dec.	711	713	703	703b
May	703	713	703	701
May	703	703	693	693
Dec.	433	443	433	433
May	433	433	423	423b
ard:	40	40	393	393b
Dec.	1030	1030	1030	1030
Jan.	997	997	997	997
b Rid				

CHANKIDAR SYSTEM
IN INDIA VALUABLEVillage Watchmen Help in Pre-
serving Order — Report of
Indian Police for 1921

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Police reports in India are always of absorbing interest and never were more so than for the year 1921, when the Non-Cooperation campaign raged in full force, no more than in the province of Bengal in which the Non-Cooperation waged a particularly strenuous fight against the police. Though improvements in the conditions of service took place last year, there is still immense room for improvement. Despite the unparalleled conditions under which they labored and which were not such as to attract a good type of recruit, the Inspector-General's report states that discipline was well maintained, and that there was a decrease in the number of complaints and civil suits instituted against the force by members of the public. It should be stated that cases manufactured on false evidence are a regrettable common feature of Indian life.

Police Lose Assistance
A valuable supplement to the police is the chankidar or village watchman system. These men are employed in villages receiving a small fee from the Government, and in the larger towns every well-to-do household keeps his own. The Non-Cooperators did their utmost, and with some success, to disorganize the chankidar system, with the result that the police were deprived of considerable assistance. The total volume of recorded crime was less than for the previous year, according to the official statistics.

The report, however, queries if this really was the case, pointing out that under the influence of the Non-Cooperation movement offenses were not always brought to the notice of the authorities, while many were compelled to submit their grievances to the arbitration of the so-called Non-Cooperation courts.

Serious Crime Increases
And if the official total for crime is lower than for the previous year it was unfortunately true that as a result of the Extremists' activities and economic distress consequent on the comprehensive failure of the 1922 monsoon, more serious offenses, such as riots, dacoities, and robberies, showed a decided increase.

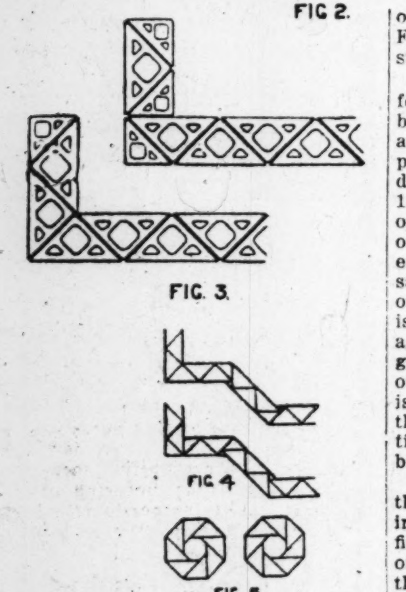
Not only did the comparative breakdown of the chankidar system handicap the police by a lack of information which would lead to the detection of crime, but the regular police had to direct so much time to the campaign organized by political offenders that they were unable to give full leisure to useful measures of surveillance and investigation. This condition has, however, considerably improved of late.

Triangular Concrete Building
System Introduced in England

THE question of house building at a reasonable cost being an acute one not only in England, but also in France and other countries, anything that is being done to bring this about must be of general interest.

Major W. H. Smith, the inventor and patentee of a new system of triangular concrete construction, said to a recent visitor that the idea flashed into his head one night several years ago after he had been awakened by his dog barking.

The system is based on the fact that a right-angled isosceles triangle gives angles of 45, 135, and 90 degrees, so that the triangular concrete blocks can be arranged to give any form of building required, such as



How the Right-Angled Isosceles Triangle Solves the Problem

piers, pillars, bay-windows and so forth. One of the principal features is the use of what are described as "replica multiples" (Fig. 1), whereby a number of triangular blocks of similar shape are employed of different size, but where each size smaller than the one above it is exactly one-half of the larger (Fig. 2). It

Whole Problem of Climbing
Mt. Everest Fight Against TimeSuitable Conditions Could Only Be Counted on up to
June 15, Says Brig.-Gen. Bruce

The following is the first of a series of articles describing the experiences of the Mt. Everest expedition of 1922.

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 25.—An interesting narrative was recently given before the Royal Geographical Society by the members of the expedition who attempted the ascent of Mt. Everest.

The president of the Royal Geographical Society, the Earl of Ronaldshay, introducing the speakers, announced that the Tibetan Government had accorded permission for the dispatch of a third expedition which it was hoped to send out, and that the experience gained in 1922 had led to the conviction that a porters' camp could be established at 26,000 feet, 500 feet higher than this year, which gave the confident belief that the ascent of the summit could be made.

Amount of Preparations
Brigadier-General Bruce, chief of the expedition, who spent all his service in India with the Gurkhas, opened the story with an account of all the preparations which had to be carried out before the expedition could start. From the large number of coolies offering themselves, 75 of the best were chosen, together with one Karma Paul, a Tibetan Christian, as interpreter, though whenever a Lama was high he was Karma, the Buddhist, becoming Paul, the Christian, again afterward. Cooks had also to be provided, and even a cobbler, the latter only coming toward the end of the journey, as it had only been known that he was in front of him he would never have gone.

Permission to travel in Tibet for the specific purpose of scaling the mountain was given by the Dalai Lama, and in this permission the mountain was called by its local name, Chha-nang-lung-mo, which has been translated as "the place of the female eagle." On the southern side it is called Chho-mo-lung-mo, or "the abode of the goddess."

From the railroad at Kalimpong the expedition marched in two parties to Chumbi, making the acquaintance on the road of the Chumbi mule transport, which carries all the wool from Tibet to Kalimpong.

Transport Difficulties
It was very curious, said the general, after marching through deep tropical valleys in Sikkim to emerge into country like Scottish highlands. Crossing the Jelep-la pass a good view of Chomolhari, 23,800 feet high, was obtained, and the opportunity was taken to encourage the porters by telling them the mountain advanced base camp would be nearly as high as that mountain which amused them apparently, especially as great snow streams were blowing off the summit.

The collection of the transport presented some difficulty, this consisting

ultimately of some 320 mules, yaks, cows and donkeys and about 20 coolies. The members of the expedition had each a riding pony so that they could ride and walk alternately and so gradually get acclimatized.

Tribute to Carriers

The whole problem of climbing Mt. Everest was one of pace. Suitable weather conditions could only be counted on up to June 15, and in an early year might break up any time after June 1. Three camps were established besides the base camp at 16,500 feet, No. 1 at 17,800 feet, No. 2 at 19,800 feet, and No. 3 at 21,000 feet, and into these camps were put stores for 12 Europeans and 30 coolies, including the big oxygen outfit, and equipment of all sorts. The general pays a high tribute to the wonderful way the carriers worked, for after these camps had been formed, loads had to be carried for the actual climbers to depots at 25,000 and 25,500 feet.

To give an idea of the hardness of these Tibetans, a number of their wives came from the Sherpa and Nepalese to visit the whole of their lives carrying babies over the 19,000-foot pass, and sleeping in the open under rocks all the time.

To show how they were pressed for time by the weather conditions, General Bruce said that the south wind while the camps were being evacuated, and that whole hillside became rotten. The general leaves the story of the actual climb to those who undertook it, which will be described in other articles.

MANUFACTURERS ACTIVE

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 18 (Special Correspondence)—With the co-operation of L. B. Beale, British Trade Commissioner for western Canada, the Canadian Association of British Manufacturers and the representative have organized a branch in Winnipeg for the purpose of furthering the interests of British trade in western Canada. Another branch is in process of formation in Vancouver, B. C.

Classified Advertisements

MEN'S REPRESENTATIVES

DO YOU WANT REAL SALES REPRESENTATION IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY?
A salesman with an unblemished record of sales organization, will take on one or two lines that will produce repeat orders. Invited only to those who demand highest representation. Box N-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER (Professional) who can cook to assist in household of four. North Shore, near Chatham, N. H. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WORKING WOMAN (Professional) who can cook to assist in household of four. North Shore, near Chatham, N. H. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GIRL for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

GIRL or woman for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

WHITE, professional girl for general housework; small new house in Glenview, Ill.; experience unnecessary; refs. required. Tel. Glenview 908 or Central 2115, Chicago.

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

LA BELLE
HAIR DRESSING
PARLOR
Yours to Serve
MARCELING
WATER WAVING SHAMPOOING
Artistic Hair Dressing
Expert Work Reasonable Prices
3309 Lawrence Ave. Keystone 2084
2nd Floor off Asher's Terminal Theatre

RADCLIFFE

STYLISH STOUT BOOT SHOP
17 N. State St. 912 Stevens Bldg.
Specializing in
STYLISH STOUT OUT SIZES
STYLISH SHOES FOR STOUT WOMEN
COMBINATION LASTS
For slender feet with narrow heels and low insteps. Scientifically built to give perfect comfort. Sizes 2 1/2 to 12 AAAA to EEE
\$7.50 to \$13.50

RAILWAY EXCHANGE
TEA ROOM

Luncheon Afternoon Tea Dinner
Special Plate Dinner.....50
Table d'Hôte Dinner.....1.00
Chicken or Steak Dinner.....1.00
433 Railway Exchange Building
80 E. Jackson Boulevard

HARTLESS-AUSTIN
LINEN AND TOWEL SUPPLY CO.

616 N. Parkside Avenue
Tel. Austin 0724-0728
FRANK H. HARTLESS

THE \$5 HAT SHOP

The Real Hats of the Day
At the Price You Want to Pay
WATERMAN
1157 E. 63rd St. 1052 Argyle St.

Albert Hall
HAT SHOP

4611 Sheridan Road Edgewater 2670
Telephone Sunnyside 1016 Riviera Building

THE ALICE CORSET SHOP

Corsets, Lingerie
4760 BROADWAY CHICAGO
Wholesale Broadway Crosses Lawrence
Alice M. Wardell

Lacy & Co.
MILLINERY

Suite 1120, Stevens Bldg. CHICAGO
TELEPHONE MAIN 5163

INDUSTRIAL PRINTING
COMPANY

127 North Wells Street
PRINTING BINDING ENGRAVING

Our Motto Is High Grade Goods
and Satisfied Customers

GLEICHNER'S BAKERY

3548 Lawrence Ave. Juniper 3819
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Evening Parties
Special Chicken Dinners

MRS. PECK'S TEA ROOM

738 Sheridan Road Broadway at 3900
Lake View 6017

MAX VOLKMAN

High Grade Tailoring
Special for ushers. Made to measure Oxford
Gray or Black, silk lined, Frock Coats with
striped trousers, \$75.00.

GIFTS THAT LAST

NORDAHL & OLSON
JEWELERS
Established 1860 2735 W. North Avenue

OUR SPECIALTY:
MONOGRAMMING AND INITIALING LINENS

MONOGRAM SHOP
Table Linen, Bed Linen, Towels, Handkerchiefs,
5252 Winthrop Avenue
H. G. MONAT UPTOWN CHICAGO

THE KENVIEW

1342 East 63rd Street
A Home for Those Desiring
Rest and Care.
Tel. Hyde Park 7921

Ehrlich Shirt and Hat Co.

(Not Inc.)
2807 N. Clark Street
Opp. Clark St. "L" Station
Phone Lake View 2161

RIDER & DICKERSON

Printers and Engravers
422 So. Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Louis Thuringer

Importing Tailor 9 S. Dearborn St.
C. B. NOYES & CO.
Buttons, Plaques, Hemstitching, etc.
1511, 15 E. Washington St. Tel. Dearborn 6214

EDWARD C. BUNCK
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
4648 Calumet Ave., Chicago
Tel. Oak 0945

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

I. PERLSON, Inc.
FURRIERS
IMPORTERS AND DESIGNERS
Established 1875
You will find the new and fashionable
furs here. Our values, too, are
exceptional.

P. F. PETTIBONE & CO.
18 80, LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO
Printers, Stationers, Binders
Lithographers, Steel Die and Copper
Plate Engravers
An up-to-date plant to meet your wants in all
lines of stationery for home and office. Special
forms for churches and Sunday schools. Loose
leaf outline, pocket size, blank books and
office supplies.
Remember the address—18 80, LA SALLE ST.

C. H. HANSON & SON
REAL ESTATE—LOANS
INSURANCE
New houses and apartments for sale
built by us.
"Service" is our watchword.
Phone Austin 0476-1688
3030 W. Chicago Avenue

**NORTH SHORE TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK**
A STATE BANK
Superior Road and Argyle Street
Capital \$200,000.00 Surplus \$25,000.00
Under State and Clearing House Supervision.
We solicit your business in all branches of
Banking.

Commercial Savings Vaults
Loans and Insurance
Bonds and Investments

The Oldest Bank in Woodlawn
**WOODLAWN TRUST
& SAVINGS BANK**
Member Federal Reserve System
63rd Street at Woodlawn Avenue
CHICAGO
Resources, \$6,000,000.00

AETNA STATE BANK
Lincoln and Fullerton Avenues
Member of Clearing House Association

The Roselma
(Kottage Koekt)
Luncheon Afternoon Tea
Dinner
8331 Kimbark Avenue Tel. Hyde Park 2973

**REALESTATEINVESTMENTS
LOANS—INSURANCE**
We buy, sell and exchange Real
Estate

STEEN & HARWOOD
1044 N. CLARK ST. CHICAGO
Telephone: Rogers Park 3302 and 0506

SOUTHWORTH & CO.
1758 Sunnyside Avenue
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS, RENTING-MANAGEMENT
OF PROPERTY
Tel. Ravenswood 0649

CORNELIA GARAGE CO.
Accessories Oils Greases Tires
Our Aim—A Garage that is a satisfactory
home for the car of the man who
cares.
3448 Broadway Wellington 3478

**HEATING AND
VENTILATION**
Contractors & Engineers
Established 1877
REPAIR WORK & OVERHAULING
Send for our References.
L. H. PRENTICE CO.
330 Sherman Street Tel. Wabash 1158

**GOOD MIMEOGRAPHING
AND MULTIGRAPHING**
THOMPSON'S
104 West Monroe St. (Corner Clark)
Phone: Randolph 4700

QUICKLY—CHEAPLY
JOHNSTONE, RIPPEY
& JOHNSTONE
GARAGE USED CARS
Repairs—Supplies—Machine Work
Official Road Service
1131-35 E. 47th St.
Kenwood 7460 Drexel 1504

AUSTIN BICYCLE SHOP
5931 West Chicago Ave. Austin 1941
BICYCLES AND CHILDREN'S
VEHICLES
REPAIRING AND ACCESSORIES
Price List on Request

J. W. SCHLOESSER & CO.
MEATS FRUITS
GROCERIES VEGETABLES
Orders delivered to your door.
3816-18 Broadway
6322-34 Sheridan Rd. Rogers Park 6216
1502-04 Jarvis Rogers Park 0117

CLARK REED COMPANY
Printing and Engraving
85 N. Dearborn Street Randolph 1389

NEWELL B. STILES & CO.
PRINTERS
117 N. Wells Street Main 4029

E. M. RIDDLE
Millinery and Ready-to-Wear
1023 E. 43rd Street Oakland 1810

DIER BROS.—Meat Market
Tel. Lake View 5622-3253 N. Halsted
CHICAGO

E. WAINWRIGHT
Importer Fine Furs
2807 Drexel Boulevard Telephone Drexel 1114

CLARK-LYON CO.
Groceries and Meats
8017-19 Cottage Grove Ave. Tel. Kenwood 4800

MILLER & DEAN
MEAT MARKET
We Deliver
1057 E. 43d St. Phone Kenwood 4126

ILLINOIS

CHICAGO—Continued

Fisher Maid
Direct to the
Wearer
THE FISHER GARMENT CO.
165-173 WADSWORTH ST.
CHICAGO
In the heart of the Wholesale District.

Forest Glen Telephone
L. V. 1189
Main Office Creamery Graced
3787-89 8092

Southport
Avenue, CHICAGO
Company

Milk Bottled in the Country
Wieland Phone
All Branches
Lake View 2900
Dairy

Company
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**FEILCHENFELD
BROS.**
QUALITY MEAT MARKETS
1200 E. 43rd St. 6308 So. Ashland Ave.
1828 E. 55th St. 8301 Lawrence Ave.
952 E. 55th St. 840 E. 47th St.
903 E. 55th St. 310 Cottage Grove Ave.
6781 Stony Island Ave. 1001 E. 43rd St.
6534 Cottage Grove Ave. 807 E. 51st St.

**LE CHAT BLEU
TEA SHOP**
Harper Avenue at 62nd Street
Breakfast 7:30 Luncheon 11:30 to 2:00
Dinner Served 5:30 to 7:30
Table d'Hôte.....85c, 15c
Plate Dinner.....85c, 15c
SPECIAL CHICKEN DINNER SUNDAY at 5:30
and at 12:30—\$1.00

I am Grateful for the many
delightful ladies who have
come to my shop for their
MANICURES, SHAMPOOS,
MARCEL WAVES AND
HAIR DRESSES—

Thru advertising in The Christian
Science Monitor
BARBARA KAY
618 Diversey Plwy. Phone Diversey 1807

The Swiss Shop
BLOUSES, NEGLIGES,
LINGERIE
4425 Broadway—Tel. Edgewater 4611
4606 SHERIDAN ROAD—Tel. Sunnyside 538

**Kade Odd Kraft
Gift Shop**
Unusual Gift Articles to Suit Any Purse
Hand-painted and Imported Jewels
Head Novelties and Leather Goods
Unusual Lamps and Shades made to Order
Christmas Cards and Booklets
1816 E. 47th Street Drexel 0415

The Kewpie Shop
MARY D. HASKELL
LINGERIE BLOUSES
PETTICOATS HOSIERY
POPULAR PRICES
1513 Stevens Bldg. Dearborn 5101

Sonia Milliner
Each hat an original design exquisite
in its execution.
1108 Lake View Bldg.
118 South Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO
Phone State 5123

Phone Austin 7107
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
MILA V. ZELLER
IMPORTER
MILLINER
5620 W. Chicago Avenue
AUSTIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

J. V. DIMITROV
CUSTOM TAILOR
Ready-made suits for men,
two-piece suits, \$35.00
Odd pants \$2.75 and up
Ladies' plain tailored suits made to order
Alterations—Cleaning and Pressing
6554 N. Clark St. Tel. Rogers Park 2071
Edgewater 8230

Boyar's
"Let us supply your flower needs"
5004 Sheridan Road, at Argyle

THE C. & F. COMPANY
Not Inc.
HARDWARE and PAINT
Carpenters—Electrician and Locksmith
2725 N. CLARK STREET
South of Diversey Parkway
CHICAGO
Tel. Lincoln 8804

LOUIS A. ALES
ACCOUNTANT
Constructive accounting service at regular
intervals. For the small, progressive
business.
582 Drexel St. Tel. Lake View 7189

Our New Warehouse at 7618 N. Paulina St.
is, we believe, the most beautiful in Chicago.
WERNER BROS.
FIRE-PROOF STORAGE CO.
Main Office—2315 Broadway
PACKING—SHIPPING—REMOVALS
& WAREHOUSES "WE KNOW HOW"
ARGYLE JEWELERS
Diamond Setters
1155 Argyle Street Tel. Ravenswood 2909

ILLINOIS

EVANSTON

LORD'S
One of the Nicest Stores in Town
Our enlarged department offers you
a very large selection of
Rare Oriental Rugs
which cannot be duplicated in value

**Nelson Brothers
Laundry Co.**
Telephone Evanston 422 and 113

CITY NATIONAL BANK
Commercial and Savings Departments
Safe Deposit Vaults

MADAM HADLOCK
Blue, Brown or Black Bonnetara Frocks—
Embroidered Lapels and Pockets.....\$50.00
Blue Fine Tulle Frocks.....\$60.00
1827 Maple Ave. Phone 627

H. W. PORTER
IMPORTING TAILOR
THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL
Phone 287

**LONDON'S
FLOWER SHOP**
1712 Sherman Ave. Phone 622, Res. Phone 364

LILLIAN'S CANDY SHOP
Candies, Favors, Glacé Fruits, Nuts
1110 Davis Street Phone 7006

EVANSTON FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
CHARLES E. WILSON
STORAGE—MOVING—PACKING
Main Office 1621 Benson Avenue

G. C. SCHEIBER, INC., THE GROCER
Wholesale prices, quality and service are right.
828 Davis St. Phone 2188
501 Dempster St. Phone 2555

**VICTROLA RECORDS and MUSIC at
BECKER'S MUSIC SHOP**
801 Dempster St. Phone 1640

MRS. KORDT
CANDIES OF MRS. A. L. LORDE'S
Phone Orders and Delivery

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.
Shoer's
FOR DRY GOODS

HIGHLAND PARK
Telephone 318

M. A. ERNST
Milliner
Mona Vanna Undergarments
4 Sheridan Road.
HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS

The Wincanton Shop
CHARLOTTE W. YOE GRACE Y. WILLIAMS
Distinctive Apparel for Women.
Sport hats, blouses and jersey dresses
a specialty.

160 Hazel Avenue
Telephone 226 Highland Park, Ill.

**JOHN ZENGELER
CLEANER**
25 N. Sheridan Road
Highland Park, Ill.

THE GREEN TEA POT
LUNCHEON TEA DINNER
Christmas Cakes and Cookies
a specialty.
10 SHERIDAN ROAD
Highland Park, Ill.
Telephone 1617

Christmas Greeting Cards
Books, Fountain Pens
ALBERT LARSON
Your home town merchant
"Say It With Flowers"
Highland Park Greenhouses
Telephone 55 Highland Park, Illinois

LA GRANGE
CAROLINE COX SHOP
Creative Designing
Dresses in conservative taste for those who
prefer.
Evening Dresses and Wraps that are
distinctive.
Costs and suits are carefully tailored.
State Bank Building, La Grange, Ill.

Pauline
MILLINERY
LaGrange Trust and Room 214
Savings Bank Bldg. LaGrange 1102
The LA GRANGE STATE BANK
LA GRANGE, ILL.
Capital and Surplus, \$150,000.00
Resources \$2,008,017.72
Affiliated Member Chicago Clearing House
Association.
Member Federal Reserve System.
We Transact a General Banking Business and
Solicit Your Patronage.

H. CAROLINE HILLS
HAIRDRESSING SHOP
State Bank Bldg. LA GRANGE, ILL. Phone 1580

OAK PARK
Home Cooking Phone Oak Park 1930
Copper Kettle Tea Room
F. VERBOVEN
807-809 South Blvd., Oak Park, Ill.

GARBERS BROS.
FANCY GROCERIES AND MEATS
South Blvd. and Ridgeland Ave.
Phone: Oak Park 2300-2301-2302-2303

**SCHOLLE'S
FLOWERS**
THE STORE AROUND THE CORNER
Avenue Flower Shop
311 Lake Street Phone Oak Park 849

MILLINERY
OLIPHANT 108 E. Ridgeland Blvd.
Tel. Oak Park 2965

Bills & Coulter Inc.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Phone Main 2834 417 Peoria Life Bldg.

KUPPER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Telephone Main 1873
Driveways and Walks—Garages—Paving and Re-
labeled Concrete Work—Concrete Foundations and Walls.

R. P. OCKENGA
INSURANCE
Phone Main 4708 829 Peoria Life Bldg.

FITCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.
Everything for Your Automobile
Cor. Main and Perry Sts. Main 4840

LESTER STEVENS
COAL
Main 5056 106 Rohman St.

ILLINOIS

OAK PARK—Continued

**GRABLE'S
ART AND GIFT SHOP**
Decorative Mirrors
Artistic Picture Framing
Paintings, Prints, Almco. Lamps, Art
Pottery, Lustre and Gift Novelties
122 N. Oak Park Ave. Phone Oak Park 718
ELMER H. GRABLE Oak Park, ILL.

Dry Cleaning! Laundry!
Rug Cleaning!
We believe The Christian Science Monitor readers
want the best. That fact has been demonstrated
to us by our phone calls from them. We have
planned a splendid winter service and again
await their calls. Tel. O. P. 182-183.

Brooks Laundry Co.
**DECORATING
PAINTING**

MAYNE—109 Marion St., Oak Park, Ill.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Enamels, etc.

Rosenfeld's Dress Shop
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
SUITS COATS DRESSES
CHILDREN'S COATS
Phone Oak Park 1800

NELSON'S BOOTERIES, INC.
We specialize in high grade shoes and carry
them in all sizes and widths. Save money and
time, buy at home.
Expert Shoe Fitters
Oak Park 0810 Phone: Austin 7924
5845 W. Chicago Ave. 113 E. Oak Park Ave.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE OF OAK PARK
HOLIDAY GIFTS
MRS. EDITH SCULLY
Phone Oak Park 7371 102 S. Grove Ave.

PEORIA
FALL FASHIONS
We are ready to take the part of
"wardrobe mistress" in the Fall Fashion
Play. A most complete showing of
suits, coats, frocks and blouses awaits
your approval.

THE BEM
PEORIA, ILL.

**P. C. BARTLETT CO.
GROCERS**
Phone Main 418—Main 3753
529 MAIN ST.

Shop With Confidence at
Clarke & Co.
One of
Peoria's Favorite Department Stores

Peoria Plumbing Company
W. M. RICHART
STEAM AND
HOT WATER HEATING
112 South Monroe Street
Telephone Main 1854

HENNIGES & CO.
PRINTERS
326-328 HARRISON ST.
Phone Main 1233

Price's
GARMET SHOP
Apparel of Quality for Women.
"Satisfaction Always"

**CITIZENS ICE &
COLD STORAGE CO.**
ICE—COLD STORAGE—COAL
Apple and Washington Streets
Phone Main 60

Beyer-Marshall & Inc.
SUCCESSOR TO BULACH MARSHALL
FURNITURE, RUGS and
DRAPERIES of Quality
312 S. JEFFERSON ST.
HARRISON AV.

**D. H. LACKEY
ELECTRIC CO., Inc.**
Portables, Heaters, Toasters, Grills, Curling
and Flat Irons, Desk Lamps, Bulbs
and Supplies.
House-Wiring, Fixtures, Radio Equipment
and Repairs.
105 S. Jefferson Ave. Phone Main 5775

HARRY W. CRAVENS
Groceries—Meats
FRESH BAKERY GOODS DAILY FROM
OUR OWN BAKERY
OUR OWN DRESSED COUNTRY FRIES
AND HENS
801 N. Elizabeth Street
Phone 23200-23201

BILLS & COULTER INC.
GENERAL INSURANCE
Phone Main 2834 417 Peoria Life Bldg.

KUPPER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
Telephone Main 1873
Driveways and Walks—Garages—Paving and Re-
labeled Concrete Work—Concrete Foundations and Walls.

R. P. OCKENGA
INSURANCE
Phone Main 4708 829 Peoria Life Bldg.

FITCH AUTO SUPPLY CO.
Everything for Your Automobile
Cor. Main and Perry Sts. Main 4840

LESTER STEVENS
COAL
Main 5056 106 Rohman St.

ILLINOIS

ROCKFORD

VOGUE & WALKER
The home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Clothes
Manhattan Shirts, Maudslow Underwear and
Tailor Hats
211 W. State Street

WAUKEGAN
ARLINGTON HOTEL
Waukegan, Ill.
AMERICAN PLAN

TEMPLE STUDIO
19 North Cassius Street
COMMERCIAL AND ARTISTIC
PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY

WILMETTE
TAYLOR'S
"The Satisfactory Store"
Dry Goods and Furnishings
1125 Central Ave. Phone 1914

**FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF WILMETTE, ILL.**
Member Federal Reserve Bank
Wants to Serve You
Safety Deposit Boxes
For Chicago North Shore Suburban Property See
HILL & STONE

WILMETTE
WILMETTE—109 Linden Ave.
WINNETKA—345 Lincoln Ave.
HIGHLAND PARK—308 Central Ave.

**Nelson Brothers
Laundry**
TELEPHONE WILMETTE 1900

The Charlotte Shop
LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR
1120 Central Avenue
CHARLOTTE, N. CAROLINA Phone Wilmette 533

WM. BRINKMAN & CO.
GROCERIES AND MEATS
FOODS THAT SATISFY
Phone: 100, 101, 102, 103
501 W. RICHMOND AVE. WILMETTE, ILL.

INSURANCE—Every Kind
H. D. DAVISSON, 918 Tribune Bldg.
Randolph 1811—PHONE—Glenview 78

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, KANS.

HARRY T. TIBBS
BOOKS, STATIONERY
WALL PAPER, PAINTS
604 Minnesota Drexel 0185

THE PEORIA STORE
The Best Place to Shop After All
Rarest Fall Fashions Are
Here

ADVERTISEMENTS BY STATES AND CITIES

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued
The New Fall
SUITS AND O'COATS
are here

From \$15.00 to \$50.00
HONEST VALUES
HERMER CLOTHING CO.
1206-OS GRAND AVE.
Outfitters for Men
Hats and Men's Furnishings
Satisfaction or your money back.

MARIE ANTOINETTE SHOP
Unique Gifts
Interior Furnishings
An excellent opportunity to obtain beautiful Art
Wares for your Home and Gifts.
63RD BROOKSIDE BLVD.
Where to Get
Best of Everything
Surber's Cafeteria
Bond Building, 1003 Walnut Street
LUNCHEON
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

ISIS CAFETERIA
Also Special Plate Luncheon and Dinner
with Service, 85c to 50c.
81st and Troost
Wirthman Bldg.
Kerr's Corset Shop
Models of the utmost style, comfort
and quality.
404 Little Building, 11th and Walnut
Harrison 1919
Quality, Variety and Service Grocer

Cleant
Phone Jackson 1211-1212-1213-0884
7418 Broadway
KANSAS CITY, MO.
"Always Better Cleaners"
CLEANERS
1110 E. 7th
CASS
Two Stores: 1003 E. 21st
CARRY

K-I-O CLEANERS
A. W. Klueder, Manager
314 WEST 39TH
Work called for and delivered
Doing something better is our way of cutting
the price.
Hyde Park 6492
Kansas City, Mo.
Brown Owl Coffee Shop
MINNIE A. BOUTELL
Armour and Troost
Serving Continuously from
8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Afternoon Tea and Special
Dinner Parties
Westport 5350

DAVID HARTUNIAN
Dealer in Oriental Rugs
Cleaning and Repairing Oriental and
Domestic Rugs
8017 Troost Ave.
Hyde Park 1437
WE SAVE YOU MONEY ON SHOES
AND HOSE

WOODRUFF'S SHOE STORE
1104 Walnut, 2nd Floor
WOOLWORTH
HAT CO.
MEN'S HATS, CAPS AND FURNISHINGS.
New location, 1108 Grand, Kansas City, Mo.
GAFFNEY CORSETS
Strictly Made to Order
Complete line of Braces
Harrison 2578
217 Altman Bldg.

BRENTNALL CORSET SHOP
614 Sharp Building
Kansas City, Mo.
Crow's Shoe Repairing
17 East 11th Street, Basement Little Bldg.
6287 Harrison
6 East 10th Street
6918 Harrison
ELIZABETH JANE AKERS
"The Betty Jane Shop"
Dressmaking, Hemstitching, Buttonholes
Delaware 8787
516 Altman Bldg.

BUTLER GOWN SHOP
Hemstitching, Pleating & Buttons
805 Westover Bldg.
Westport 1281
Learn to Sew
When You Sew, Phone 1188, R. A. Long Bldg.
MUNDAY'S LAUNDRY
"We say it with service."
610 E. 15th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Harrison 4823

COUNTRY CLUB LAUNDRY
All Kinds of Laundry Service
6028 Main
Hyde Park 1707
"A GOOD PLACE TO EAT"
FINANCE CAFETERIA
2009 Baltimore
Kansas City, Mo.
DOROTHY SEIBERLING MEAD
Millinery, Remodeling and Dressmaking
16 Kearritt Arcade
Har. 1159

SILKS
BROCKMAN'S
Third Floor
WALDEHEIM BLDG.
MITCHELL'S CLEANERS
Goods Called for and Delivered
8910 Troost Avenue
Hyde Park 0643

McELROY
MODISH MILLINERY
No. 7 Hunter Ave.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
MRS. L. V. TILSON
Dressmaker and Furrier
Dry Goods, Notions and Hemstitching
8541 Troost
C. W. NEWTON
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Phone Harrison 1221
330 Altman Building

S. H. FUHRMAN, Jeweler
Repairing, Christmas Gifts
2117 Grand Ave.
Kansas City, Mo.
QUICK SERVICE LETTER SHOP
Multiplying, Addressing and Mailing
Harrison 5457
12 Hickman Bldg.

NU BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 200, Mace Bldg.
Delaware 2178
FEDERAL TYPEWRITER CO.
We Sell, Rent & Exchange
All Makes of Typewriters
15 E. 8th St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.
PALMER AND CHINN LETTER CO.
FOUR LETTERS—MAIL ADVERTISING
Room "C," Hiale Bldg.
Phone M. 6877

RIECKER TEA ROOM
BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER
Pastry to Order
8408 Main
Westport 3870
AGNES FARM DAIRY CO.
"THE HOME OF PURE MILK"
Gilman Bldg., at 21st
Both phones.

MCKINLEY PRINTING CO.
701-703 Baltimore
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MISSOURI

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Continued
FURNITURE
Exceptional Values

OUR GOODS FROM FACTORIES
IN CARLOAD SHIPMENTS
Solid Italian Walnut Dining Room
Suite \$155.00

HAGLAGE & HAWKEN
12th and Locust
Mrs. Huscher's Cafeteria
Successors to DeVoe

Special Chicken Dinners on Sunday
Good Home Cooking Prices Reasonable
Daily 11 to 7:30
Sundays 11 to 3
1122 Grand
Kansas City, Mo.

30,000 Square Feet of Show Rooms
DO YOU KNOW?
"That Big East Side Furniture Store"
F. WARNER KARLING
FURNITURE CO.
2401-2403-2405-2407-2409-2411 East 15th Street
(Fifteenth and Olive)
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Nelson's Landers
ALL HATS
REDUCED
428 Altman Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT
PROMPT DELIVERY
"Groceries You Like"
Scott Grocery Company
QUALITY MEATS
Westport 5860
8081-81-85 Main St.

IRWIN CLEANING CO.
Cleaning & Pressing
A TRIAL IS ALL WE ASK.
611 East 21st St.
Hyde Park 0299

Home Phone Del. 0733
The Coates House Cleaner
H. P. SAUNDERS
THEATRICAL AND WARDROBE
WORK A SPECIALTY
1025 Broadway
Kansas City, Mo.

JNO. W. LAWSON
REALTOR
Real Estate Sold and Exchanged
808 Victor Bldg.
Har. 1073
AMERICAN HOME BUILDERS
DEPOSITORY
5% ON REAL ESTATE LOANS
R. L. FOSTER Mgr. Series A
Suite 1, Ridge Arcade
Kansas City, Mo.

1101 Walnut St.,
Gr. 3282
Hotel Muehlebach,
Gr. 4400
Hotel Baltimore,
Gr. 1450

"Invite us to your next blowout"
WAMBLEY & MCCLURE
SOUTHEAST TIRE SHOP
Goodrear Service Station
1826-28 Baltimore
Kansas City, Mo.

COFFEY STUDIO
PHOTOGRAPHERS
604 Little Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
MADAM PRISER
DESIGNER AND MAKER OF GOWNS
"Petticoat Lane"
600 Little Bldg.
Har. 4428

HERBERT G. YATES
GROCER
34th and Prospect
Wab. 0504-0505
EAST SIDE CLEANING CO.
GARMENTS, RUGS, DRAPERIES,
CLEANED AND DYED.
6409 E. 15th Street
Phone Benton 2000

HYDE PARK MARKET
Groceries and Meats
3402 Main St.
Hyde Park 6624, 6625
MRS. JESSIE M. FORD
Designer and Maker of
GOWNS, DRESS AND SUITS.
Grand 1782
606 Altman Bldg.

FRANCES SEYMOUR
Girls' Frocks
Kinder-Kraft Shop
804 Westover Bldg.
Westport 5296
2148 Campbell

MODISTE
MILLER & SAYRE
INSURANCE AND LOANS
Lathrop Building
Kansas City, Mo.
PEARL M. BUNGART
Handmade Lingerie
3121 Altman Bldg.

6% on Regular or Irregular Savings
CENTRAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSN.
626 Lathrop Bldg.

ST. LOUIS
Bankston Millinery Co.
617 N. Kingshighway—Opposite Washington Hotel
Special Sale of two lines of Smart
Mid-Winter Millinery
Values up to \$50.00, at \$15.00 and \$10.00.
Ask to see these.
Also see our line of Imported Novelties before
making your selection of Holiday Gifts.

Elgin Creamery
F. AND G. KOCH, Props.
4243 Manchester Ave.
DAIRY PRODUCTS, BAKING POWDERS,
EXTRACTS, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE,
HIGH-GRADE CANNED GOODS, ETC.

CLEANING DYEING
8100 Arsenal St.
6602 Delmar

HAPMAN BROS.
LOTHES
LEASERS
S. G. ADAMS STAMP
& STATIONERY CO.
Complete Office Outfitters
Let us do your Printing
Quick—Accurate—Cheap
412-414 N. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Lampe Ice and Fuel Co.
5350 Theodosia Ave., St. Louis
Forest 7653-J

JOHN S. BUNTING
THE JEWELER
2910 NORTH VANDEVENTER

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS—Continued
Members Florists' Telegraph Delivery

Mullany Florists
8th AND ST. CHARLES STS.
Main 1210 and 1211, Central 4114
204-20 NORTH GRAND AVE.
Tyler 1103 and 1104, Central 4131
FAC-SIMILE LETTERS

OLIVE 3602
241 RUITABLE
BUILDING
MYLER
LETTER
CO.
COMPLETE MAILING SERVICE

Cord
BONDED
Equipped for the safe handling of pianos and
the furniture.
FURNITURE DEALERS
5788-40-42 Easton Avenue
Cabaney 5870
ST. LOUIS

Better Furnishings
at
Better Prices
Since 1863
Trolicht-Duncker
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR
CARADELET MOTOR CO.
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
3857 to 69 So. Grand Blvd.
FRANK E. STEVENS, Pres.

Rodenberg-Oliver Baking Co.
4822 Delmar Ave.
HIGH GRADE GOODS
Best Quality Prices Reasonable
Forest 1210

Phone Olive 8877
8th and Olive
ACME STYLE SHOP
617-19-21-23 ARCADE BLDG.
AUGUSTA C. HUBBLE PAULINE HERZOG
ST. LOUIS

"The Tiffany of Cleaners"
St. Louis Cleaning Co.
Delicate work our specialty
4477 Olive St.
Forest 4000
Del. 588

When Interested in Ladies' and Misses' Suits,
Coats, Purses and Dresses, see
MISS FRANCES RYFE
With KLINE'S
608 Washington Avenue
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dressmaking and Alterations
MRS. JENNIE HOBSON
5264a Waterman Ave.
Forest 1063

NEBRASKA
LINCOLN
Prompt, Reliable
Cleaning Service
REPAIR WORK A SPECIALTY
MODERN CLEANERS
Phone F2877 DICK WESTOVER, Mgr.
Satisfactory Ready to Wear Apparel
for
Men, Women and Boys
MAGEE'S

PEOPLE'S GROCERY
"Everything for the Table"
Auto Phones—B6557, B6558
1450 O Street

Miller & Burns
invites your custom
with worthy merchandise
"LINCOLN'S LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE"

O. J. KING & SON
GROCERS
Established 1881
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Curtice Bros. Co., Canned Goods
Antonini & Co., Virgin Olive Oil
1126 N. ST.

Where Quality Reigns
Wagner & Walt
Grocery & Market—18th & F Sts.
Phone B3383

VANCE & HOLM
Draperies and Custom Made
Furniture
1621 O Street
Phone B 1059

IT'S B3377
Speck's
LAUNDRY
318 North Twelfth Street

CLEAN COAL
"WE WANT YOU FOR A CUSTOMER"
Years of Service
PEOPLES COAL CO.
B. 6778 Owen
S. Copeland, Pres. 1028 O St.

HUTCHINS & HYATT CO.
Have Sold Coal to the Citizens of
Lincoln, Nebr., for 46 years.
Try us on your next order.

CHAS. W. FLEMING
Jeweler—Diamond Merchant
181: O Street
MISS LOTTIE NEWER
Hair Dressing and Manicuring
Phone B-2009
1240 M Street

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN—Continued

Pudge & Gvenzel Co
Lincoln, Nebraska's Big Store for Furni-
ture, Wearing Apparel, Homefurnishings
Market and Cafeteria

The Buttonhole
FRATERNITY BUILDING
220 SOUTH THIRTEENTH STREET
Box Pleating, Side Pleating, Accordion Pleat-
ing, Buttonholes, Buttons Covered, Cloth
Sponsoring, Preparing Ruffs, Embroidery Work,
Cording, Pinking, Binding, Shirts, Hem-
ming, Picot Edging, Hemstitching.
Phone L4808

HAUCK STUDIO
Hauck & Skoglund
PHOTOGRAPHS
B 2991
1216 O St.

A Store of Greater Values
GOLD & CO.
J. LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
TRY
The Best Laundry
TOWNSEND & PLAMONDON
CLEANERS
AND
PRESSERS
2249 O Street
Tel. B-1579
LINCOLN, NEB.

FARQUHAR CLOTHING CO.
The Home of Good Clothes
for Men and Boys
1325 O STREET
Willson & Company
Quality Groceries and Meats
25th and Summer Streets
Phone: F-2317-2318

"Quality Is Economy"
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Clothes
Ameltrone
JOHN SIMMONS PLUMBING CO.
Phone B. 1480
1540 O Street

OMAHA
REGENT SHOE COMPANY
HIGH GRADE MEN'S SHOES
205 South 15th Street
Omaha, Neb.
W.O.W. Bldg.
QUALITY FOOD. Short orders a Specialty.
EDDY PRG. CO., 212 S. 15th St.
Omaha, Neb.
Fine Commercial Printing—Prices Right

NEW YORK
AUBURN
FOSTER-ROSS CO., Inc.
One of Auburn's Leading Department Stores
Fashion Progress Reliability Economy

BROOKLYN
Millinery and Dressmaking School
LEARN TO MAKE YOUR OWN DRESSES
AND HATS
Classes Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 4
PRIVATE LESSONS. Lafayette 4406-J
MME. MAE—HATS TO ORDER
120 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUFFALO
SHAMPOOING MANICURING
MRS. H. K. BHAY
Residence
259 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
Tel. Tupper 8497-W

ELMIRA
THE FRENCH SHOP
Gowns, Coats, Millinery, Sweaters and Christmas
Novelties. Special prices on Neckties, Har-
tings, Gold and Silver Vanities and Men's Bags.
623 Railroad Ave. Just off Water St.

STUDIO GIFT SHOP
Art Treasures from Every Land
McFARLINS
158 Main Street, ELMIRA, N. Y.

FLORIST
THE ROSERY GARDEN SHOP
160 N. Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.

THE DERBY
BOOK AND GIFT SHOP
112 Baldwin Street
Elmira, N. Y.

JOHN HAY & SON
Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware
Established in 1875

PORT EDWARD
FRED A. DAVIS
Insurer and Real Estate
Crane Building
PORT EDWARD, N. Y.

MT. VERNON
The Mount Vernon Trust Company
MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.
Resources \$10,000,000
WE INVITE YOUR BANKING BUSINESS.

NEW YORK CITY
De Old English
Luncheon—Special Afternoon Service
Dinner—A La Carte Throughout Day
DANCE!
SHELTON DEWEY
Modern Dance Specialist and Authority
Private or Class Lessons. Street 4068
Studio, 28 West 47th Street, New York

ARTHUR H. COHEN
Insurance
For every need
30 E. 43rd St., Tel. Vanderbilt 8008

NATHAN H. WEIL
INSURANCE
642 Madison Ave.
Tel. Murray Hill 6413

MMR. BERTHA
824 W. 124th St., N. Y. C.
Smart gowns made for 10 occasions; remodel-
ing like new; personal attention; reasonable
prices. Telephone Morningside 9470.

UTICA
Odell Bakery
Pure Goods Always
112 Columbia Street
UTICA, N. Y.

WATERLIET
ANDREWS-JOSLYN COAL CO.
COAL
1518 Broadway, Waterliet.
Tel. 601-J

WHITE PLAINS
SPRING STREET MARKET
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
8 Spring Street
Telephone 349

THE LONDON SHOP
Millinery
Hats to Order and Remodeled
129 Main Street.
Tel. 8979

C. B. KARLEN
JEWELER
Fine Watch and French Clock Repairing
91 Main Street
Telephone 1439

TEN BROECK
Shoe Department
179 Main St.
Opposite Court House

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

46-S PURE SILK
STOCKINGS, \$2.10
Our very own 46-S full-fashioned
silk stockings, with reinforced
hile tops, toes, and heels...\$2.10

B. FORMAN CO.
46 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
HOUSEHOLD ART ROOMS
THORPE, JOSS & COOK, INC.

208 Monroe Avenue, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
They will be pleased to advise with their clients
and others in regard to Decorating and Furnish-
ing for their homes. Painting, Wall Paper, Fab-
rics, Nets, Muslin, Cretonnes, Drapery and Up-
holstering Materials, Roccail Furniture and Rugs,
Furniture Redressed and Upholstered. Drap-
eries, Curtains and Slip Covers Made to Order.
TELEPHONE STONE 7015

Edith Ellis Sweet Shop
Temple Theater Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.
CANDY SODA LUNCHEONS
Specializing in Salted Nuts

Featuring
HUMMING BIRD
SILK STOCKINGS
McCURDY & COMPANY, INC.

BLUE RIBBON BREAD
"The Taste Tells"
All kinds of Cakes, Cookies and Pastries.
WHITE STAR BAKERY
50 N. Union Street
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Pharmacy Co.
Tailors for Gentlewomen
245 EAST AVENUE
ART BOOK AND CARD SHOPPE
Cards for All Occasions
BESSIE L. STETZENMEYER

P. R. PLASS
TAILOR
179 Clinton Ave., North
SPENCER REJUVENOR CORSETS
MRS. NETTIE S. DALTON
62 Elm St., Apt. B. Main 6009-W

RICHMOND HILL
HENRY BAHRENBURG
Rich. Hill 4390-4391
3219 Jamaica Avenue near Jefferson Avenue
Choice Meats

SCHENECTADY
THE SCHENECTADY CLOTHING CO.
813-815 State Street
Sam Ashley, Pres. Sam Jr., Treas.

Kuppenheimer Clothes
Buy Your Rubbers at the
Ailing Rubber Company
Dealers in Sporting Goods and
Automobile Tires and Supplies.
234 STATE STREET
Telephone 807

OLDFIELD—HOWE—FIRESTONE
THE QUALITY TIRE SHOP
QUALITY AND PRICE
205 Erie Boulevard
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

H. S. BARNEY COMPANY
"Where Everybody Shops"
ONE OF SCHENECTADY'S GREATEST STORES
Wearing Apparel, Dry Goods, and Home Needs
Walter S. Wood Coal Co.
COAL AND WOOD
Phone 2593 Down Town Office—2 Lorraine Block

GOODMAN'S BAKERY
182 Jay Street
Pastry and Delicatessen
RINDLEISCH
CLEANER AND DYER
SAFETY-FIRST AGENCY
Insurance in All Branches
120 Wall St.
Phone 230

SYRACUSE
Givens
Every woman's store for coats, suits,
furs and dresses at popular prices.

TROY
Cantilever Shoe
SIZES 2 TO 10. WIDTH AAAA TO E
EXPERT FITTING
ALBANY AND TROY
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP Inc.
15-17 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.
35 3rd Street, Troy, N. Y.

UTICA
Odell Bakery
Pure Goods Always
112 Columbia Street
UTICA, N. Y.

WATERLIET
ANDREWS-JOSLYN COAL CO.
COAL
1518 Broadway, Waterliet.
Tel. 601-J

WHITE PLAINS
SPRING STREET MARKET
FRED J. PELDA, Prop.
8 Spring Street
Telephone 349

THE LONDON SHOP
Millinery
Hats to Order and Remodeled
129 Main Street.
Tel. 8979

C. B. KARLEN
JEWELER
Fine Watch and French Clock Repairing
91 Main Street
Telephone 1439

TEN BROECK
Shoe Department
179 Main St.
Opposite Court House

OKLAHOMA

MUSKOGEE

ARNETT'S BOOT SHOP
(Laird-Schöber Shoes)
FOR WOMEN
418 West Broadway

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS
Large Selection
Reasonable Prices
THE STAR PRINTERY
Phone 508-470
Cor. Third and Wall St.

OKLAHOMA CITY
THE Walton Studio
PORTRAIT
PHOTOGRAPHY
304-TERMINAL ARCADE BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY

Announcing the merits of the
"Sonora" Talking Machine
not denouncing
other talking machines,
is our "sales talk."

JORDAN FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers

PLUMBING DEALERS
STEAM-FITTERS
Tel. Wab. 1574

B. Z. HUTCHINSON CO.
405 West 2nd St.
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Over Sixty Different Departments
replete at all seasons with the
Prevailing Fashions—
Moderately priced—
RORABAUGH BROWN & CO.
Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FRANCES RICHARDSON
HAT SHOP
"The Shop Where Style
and Economy Meet"

KERR DRY GOODS CO.
One of Oklahoma's
Foremost Department Stores
in Point of Size and Service

de Roubal
—select furs
—guaranteed

DINKS PARRISH LAUNDRY
A LAUNDRY SERVICE
within every woman's means. Let our
driver call and explain how we can release
you from the toil of wash-day.
10, 12, 14 East Fourth Street,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Phone 0763

HARRY KATZ, INC.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
MODERATE PRICES
Oklahoma City

Disner's
CAFETERIA
"The Pride of Oklahoma City"
119-121 WEST FIRST STREET

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Hostess of the Rue Traversante

Une Amie Inconnue de Molière.

Par Emile Maigne, Paris, Émile Paul, Émile Paul, Émile Paul, Émile Paul.

ties of his own day, and holding them up to such exquisite ridicule, that, though not a few must have winced and muttered, the majority, from the Court downwards, hailed him with unfeigned delight. The follies which Molière caricatured with such consummate art and penetration may have changed their form and manner somewhat, but not unconsciously so; and those who read the great dramatist today, remembering Boileau's words to Louis XIV., that, until Molière wrote there was no good comedy in France, can add that, since that day, there is probably none who has equaled, certainly none who has surpassed him.

The least gleam which serves to illuminate so remarkable a figure is of value, and M. Maigne has produced an interesting little volume, in following up the history of one who has hitherto played no part in the biography of Molière.

Sir Walter Scott, who certainly possessed no mere bird's eye view of the author of "Tartuffe," was of opinion that he read his plays to his housekeeper. The Historiettes of Tallemant des Réaux, not published until after Scott's essay had been written, the testimony of Boileau, Molière's friend and collaborator, however, tell us that Molière had, during the most crucial years of his career, a friend and critic, a woman who, though far removed from those apes of learning mercilessly lampooned by Molière in the "Précieuses Ridicules," sat at the feet of Voiture, Benserade and Chaulieu.

The Young Lady from the Provinces

Honorée de Bussy came to Paris with her mother from the Provinces in 1642, primarily with the object of having a gay time and of making a brilliant match. In the house of her uncle, La Mothe Le Vayer, she met the cynic Lhuillier and the learned Gassendi, both of whom were influences in the life of Molière. She found that there were things more interesting than merely being an aristocrat; the subjects that these men of knowledge discussed, she wanted to understand; intelligent and charming, she gathered other young people of intelligence around her, so that the salon of the de Bussys became one of the

brilliant centers of attraction in the capital. An unhappy love affair, of which there were several during these years, decided Honorée de Bussy to accept her uncle's hospitality while her mother returned to the Provinces. La Mothe Le Vayer, tutor to Louis XIV's brother, attracted all cultivated Paris to his house; such intercourse was in itself a brilliant education, and Honorée was clever and quick enough to profit by it. A contemporary, Angélique Petit, herself a distinguished critic, declared of Mlle. de Bussy, that she saw in the writings of others what often escaped the most enlightened—an invaluable trait, and one to which Molière was one day to bear high tribute.

Her Friendship With Molière

It was in the Rue Traversante, where Honorée de Bussy had moved with her uncle, surrounded by her friends, Tallemant des Réaux, Ninon de Lenclos and Boileau, that Honorée became acquainted with Molière. The learning of La Mothe Le Vayer, the friend of Gassendi, may have attracted Molière to the house. There is no doubt that he came there constantly, and that he quickly learned to value the companionship of Mlle. de Bussy. How far she had imbibed the learning of her uncle's friends, it is impossible to say; one thing she had successfully avoided, and that was any affectation of pedantry. Otherwise, it is certain that Molière, who was swift to detect all flimsy make-believes, would have selected his housekeeper as an audience, rather than Honorée de Bussy. "Molière," declared Tallemant des Réaux, "read all his pieces to her, and when 'L'Avare' appeared to fall flat, remarked: 'That surprises me, for a lady with excellent taste who never makes a mistake assured me of its success.' True enough, the piece was put on again and approved of."

In 1668, Molière's poem, "La Gloire du Va de Grâce," written with great ardor and not less ardently submitted for her approval, was recited to Mlle. de Bussy's guests. The gazetteer Robinet who had been invited, dazzled by the distinguished company, appeared doubtful as to whether Mlle. de Bussy, "Nom qui dit plus qu'on ne peut dire," or the writer of the poem, were the greater personage. History, however, has decided that matter, yet the hosts of the Rue Traversante will certainly be remembered appreciatively as "une demoiselle de très bon goût," who was more quick than the rest of intellectual Paris to recognize that "L'Avare" was a great play, destined to succeed. E. F. H.

The New Régime in Education

Education on the Dalton Plan

By Helen Parkhurst, New York, The Dalton Co., 22, Dutton & Co., 22.

The advent of what is now known all over the world as the "Dalton Laboratory Plan" of education seems to have erected a strong wall against any possibility of the return of the ancient order of pedagogy. This is quite the most revolutionary change in educational method that can be imagined, but the ideas involved have been gaining ground for many years among the more liberal experimenters and thinkers. One might almost epitomize its aims in one of Miss Parkhurst's opening sentences, "In the old days the student went to school to get what the school had to offer him; now he goes to school to satisfy a definite need for self-development." The author tells us that in Edgar James Swift she found much of her inspiration. He knew that the didactic method belonged to the middle ages and that the first mental expansion must come from the teachers, just as he saw that the very qualities of a child of which an instructor might disapprove might be "the germ of a man much beyond his own mental reach." Miss Parkhurst writes a technical book in a human and delightful way, and disarms criticism by the fact that, having foreseen the traps that lie within the system, she anticipates the objections of the "die-hardes."

In the Dalton Laboratory Plan each pupil is classified as a member of a form and for every form a maximum, and a minimum curriculum is drawn up. Then having been told ahead what work is to be done within the coming month, he signs a contract paper to say that he will carry it out. Each subject has its "laboratory" with all the books and apparatus necessary to it, and here the children turn themselves to study and experiment, though they are free to consult the specialist, that is, the teacher in charge. The time-table disappears in a truly modern manner, though each pupil is helped to sort out his subjects, those in which he is strong and those he finds more difficult, and he allots the time accordingly. Under the old régime a limited time only for a given subject would have been available for all children, whatever their capacity, whereas under the new order they are enabled to build solidly even if at first slowly, though speed seems to increase well under this self-development plan. There is a promising social side to this movement, in that the children take a much greater interest in the school as a whole and also in each other. They act independently and think for themselves, but their very freedom seems to develop a corporate spirit.

"The goal to be aimed at," writes the author, "is to the child like a carrot to a donkey; it keeps them moving onwards." Anybody who can write as freshly as Miss Parkhurst is the very person to lead the battle cry of freedom. The practical value of the book will appeal to the isolated teacher, who can glean information from its pages as to how to begin emancipation in a small school.

A Valuable Work of Reference

THE NEW LARNED HISTORY

Edited by Donald E. Smith, 12 volumes, Springfield, Mass., Nichols Publishing Co.

A history for ready reference is a work that cannot be lightly ignored, and this one strikes a happy medium between the concise and the complete. It is the first place to go to for a complete, excellently arranged, its type is clear, its paper is good, its illustrations are many. Moreover, it is by no means the hasty, slap-dash work of a group of individuals gotten together to assemble an encyclopedia. Each section of importance contains quotations from the recognized authorities on the subject, duly credited and with such attention called to page and chapter that the more curious person may readily proceed to the original.

There can be no question as to the excellence of this method of compiling, within a relatively small space, such a monumental fund of historical information. The ordinary history, indexed and cross indexed though it may be, yields up information on a given subject none too easily. And, obviously, that is where the merits of the Larned system really begin. For instance, there is an excellent account of Alaska that would be well impossible to obtain elsewhere. In such historical detail, and each subject is covered with thoroughness as admirable. There are more and better maps than the average history may manage to contain; the illustrations are, without question, excellent.

Moreover, this is a history up to date. It does not linger with Victoria, and access to it at the beginning of the twentieth century. It is history with a vengeance up to and including the year 1921, and the last two volumes are concerned more or less with the World War. As a reference work, it cannot fail to be of the greatest possible value.

Literary Endowment

IT HAS come to be an accepted thing for wealthy individuals, or even for municipalities, to subsidize those things which make for the welfare of the community. We have societies of ethical culture, we have museums of fine arts, we have singing societies and symphony orchestras. Philanthropic individuals give of their material prosperity to enable talented young musicians to continue their studies. Exponents of popular cults are made secure from the diverting annoyance of board bills and living expenses by donations from enthusiastic devotees.

When it comes to literature, we have a different story. Public libraries have become universal. Where they are not erected through individual philanthropy, every municipality worthy of respect offers to its citizens easy access to books; yet what is ever done to assist the struggling poet or the potential novelist? How many great poems or great stories have remained unborn because real genius was strangled through the pitiless demands which living exacts?

An author who has made his reputation has difficulty securing from his publisher an advance pay-

ment upon his prospective work; an unknown writer can expect no such assistance, yet it is the unknown writer who usually requires a helping hand rather than the one who has already made his reputation. The itinerant Italian sculptor who goes from door to door with plaster parastas of cupids, fauns, and other expressions of his art, at least receives an immediate return from whatever sales he makes of his product. The new writer, even though successful, must wait months before any pecuniary reward comes to him from his manuscript. The present form of contract between author and publisher stipulates that royalty accountings shall be made at six months' intervals, the payments on these accountings falling due four months later. Allowing for the normal time required to manufacture the book, this means at least a year from the time a manuscript is accepted to the moment when the author may hope to receive any actual payment.

We can conceive of few more important foundations which could be established than one designed to correct this obvious injustice. It is to the glory of any community to produce a great writer, and it is obvious that many potentialities are snuffed out because of their inability to cope with existing conditions. The publishing profession might well start such a foundation, with certainty of such reward in the future in developing new writers whose works would be worthy dividends upon the investment; municipalities would do well to encourage such action, counting upon their returns to come from the reflected reputation incidental to great writers developed from their citizens.

A Safeguard Against Dullness

PROFESSOR SAINTSBURY is neither by nature nor profession a maker of sermons. Nevertheless, he can vie successfully with that eminent preacher, who is also a man of letters, the Dean of St. Paul's, when he is so disposed. And at this time, amidst congratulations from all sides at the completion of a great number of years bent to the service of literature, it has pleased him to write a sermon. Dean Inge has recently published a second series of "Outspoken Essays" wherein, after having alluded to the more violent method prevalent in Russia for dealing with "the intellectuals" than is resorted to in England, he observes, "in our own country, they are ignored and despised." Professor Sainsbury gets more to grips with this tendency, which he also recognizes, and diagnoses it under the title "Dullness," in a new quarterly review, The Criterion. If the intellectuals are no longer fashionable, if they have ceased to please, it is because their company is too exacting, and they are excluded by them demands giving as well as getting. Here is an excellent field for ethics and dialectics, and Professor Sainsbury, though confining himself to books and readers, drives his point home with many skillful thrusts and parries. "Things not modernized sufficiently," he concludes, "in the first place, observes about him, 'to save modern readers trouble, are dull.' His own view is that nothing, unless it be bimetallism, is dull. Dumas, with an impenetrable self-sufficiency, which has a Shavian flavor about it, would not be more commendable to Professor Sainsbury. A friend, aware of the dullness, asked him if he had not been exceedingly bored. 'I should have been, had I not been there,' answered the great French writer cheerfully.

To Dean Inge, the modern tendency to ignore and despise what is so eminently worth cultivation and esteem would appear to be in the nature of cussedness; Professor Sainsbury sees it rather as the result of education—that process which might be styled "stuffed in" rather than "brought out," making certainly neither for the imagination nor for independent thinking. But the remedy is everywhere and immediately available. Professor Sainsbury, observing the effort of the world to get something for nothing, warns it of inevitable disappointment and disillusionment awaiting it along those lines. Dull books there are, but a vast number of those styled dull—and he cites the writings of Carlyle—are dull only to those who read them dully. As to the remedy for a condition of mind, habitual in some cases, and not infrequent in a great number, Professor Sainsbury has quite as effective a one as hand as had Dumas, and as well as dissembler. It is that contributing, as well as getting. Thus he writes, epitomizing in a sentence, the wisdom which is to be found, adorned with so much scholarly wit and eloquence in these pages: "It will follow that the best safeguard against finding things dull, from the selfish point of view and against finding them as such, is to find the moral, is to extend your own knowledge and interests as far as possible." By these means may even bimetallism cease to bear the taint of dullness, while Carlyle will be read, if not necessarily with indorsement, certainly with entertainment.

Someone qualified to speak for South College has recently sent a letter to the New York Evening Post upon the interesting subject of the reading of college girls. Most of us, perhaps, imagine it to be both infrequent and trifling; activities of lectures and athletics being as demanding as any. Apparently, we are greatly mistaken. For we are informed that Bibles are very generally in evidence, whether as preferred or required reading may not easily be established; that poetry is found far oftener than prose; and that one sees in the dormitories not only Sinclair Lewis and Scott Fitzgerald, but Meredith, Austen, Dumas, Tolstoy, and Turgenev. Here, again, some of these may be required by the English professors. In spite of this, however, we are almost convinced that the average college girl is really fond of good literature; and if so, we consider it a most encouraging sign of the times.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's Autobiography

My Life and Some Letters

By Mrs. Patrick Campbell, London: Hutchinson, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4, D. O. D. 45.

It has been said that one can always reveal oneself to the world by writing an autobiography. The truth can then be read between the lines. Mrs. Patrick Campbell has certainly revealed herself in her autobiography, but there is no need to read between the lines. She tells us frankly and fully what she thinks of herself, her art, some of her friends and erstwhile enemies; though the latter did not remain so for long. She has neither dressed herself up

had the offer to create the part of Paula, in Pinero's "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." It was in the spring of 1895, and most playgoers will remember the furore that the play and the new leading lady created. This overwhelming success was almost entirely due to Mrs. Campbell's remarkable acting. The play itself, though extraordinarily effective, is somewhat stilted and pedantic, but not so the character of "Paula," or Mrs. Campbell's playing of it. She had embraced her opportunity with both hands, and others came rushing to that embrace. After playing "lead" in one or two more or less ineffective plays, Mrs.

of her recent performances have been Madame Sand, in a not very successful play of that name, and Eliza Doolittle, in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." This brings us to the most entertaining chapter of the whole book. All those who really know Bernard Shaw know that, behind the mask of a laughing philosopher, there is a deep and serious thinker, capable of genuine friendship, enlivened by that Puck-like mischievousness, which Mrs. Campbell also possesses. Mrs. Campbell and Shaw are firm friends and it pleases him, and doubtless amuses her, for him to pretend to a most extravagant devotion! But though Bernard Shaw may pretend to lose his heart, he never even pretends to lose his head, and his devotion is anything but blind! The engaging frankness of these letters is delicious and they are supplemented by two delightful epistles from Sir James Barrie, who is pleased to consider himself Bernard Shaw's rival in other things besides art. He hints at a delightful comedy he may some day write, called "The West House," in which the figures of the two dramatists alternately play in and out of Mrs. Pat's home. As a weathercock it would not be of much practical value, for it would surely always be sunshine in the house, and dull weather outside. This chapter on the friendship between the great actress and the two great dramatists is the sprightliest in a very sprightly book.

The conclusions arrived at from reading this autobiography are, firstly, that Mrs. Campbell is a great character, and, secondly, that she is a great artist; but that as an artist she has always suffered from being a little ahead of her time and out of her place. For a writer, the first may not matter much, but for a player it may prove fatal. It seems almost a pity, also, that Mrs. Campbell's home was England. Her art might have flourished better in its indigenous soil, for there is no doubt as to its Italian origin; but Italy's loss is England's gain, and time will serve to throw into proper relief the really unique position she has held on the English stage. Some time ago Miss Ellen Terry published the story of her life, a book which should have a permanent place on the bookshelves of every aspiring actor or actress; Mrs. Patrick Campbell has provided it with a worthy companion.

Books and Bookmen

EDWIN VALENTINE MITCHELL'S "Book Notes" has deserved an earlier mention in these columns. This bookseller, of Hartford Conn., is doing several interesting things all at once. The first number of his "Book Notes" has been out for a few weeks, and leads one to pleasurable anticipation of future numbers of this bi-monthly magazine of literary news. Its format is most attractive and its material is offered in rather an unusual way. The most alluring brief extracts from books of the hour appear, alongside "Grub Street Notes," bits of information about persons in the literary world; there are several original articles and an excellent selection of titles from this autumn's American lists. A Literary Letter from London helps the reader at a distance to keep abreast of the literary events there. Not only has Mr. Mitchell launched his new magazine this autumn, but he has also gone in for publishing, having brought out new and revised editions of three of Charles G. Harper's books on the great roads of England, the Dover Road, the Brighton Road and the Bath Road. Mr. Mitchell has also published



Drawn from a photograph © Sun and New York Herald Syndicates.
Mrs. Patrick Campbell as "Mrs. Jordan"

nor toned herself down for the occasion, and the book is a genuine peep behind the scenes.

Of English and Italian parentage, "Mrs. Pat," as she is affectionately called, was what is known as a character from the very first. Early in life she formed a romantic attachment for Patrick Campbell, and the young couple were married. But her husband's hopes seemed better than his prospects, and he went to the colonies to seek his fortune. It did not come quickly, and Patrick Campbell had to rough it considerably; being, among other things, one of the first of Cecil Rhodes' pioneers in Mashonaland. Meantime his wife, waiting at home, found it necessary to work in order to earn enough to keep herself and her two children. Having made some little success in amateur theatricals, she went upon the regular stage. For a few years she, too, had to rough it, perhaps even more than her husband; but finally her opportunity came, like a bolt from the blue. She

Campbell made her appearance in some of the great Shakespearean roles, Juliet, Lady Macbeth, and Ophelia. Later on, she got her full chance in poetic drama, in a new play, and with a young actor. She played Mélite and the Peléas of Martin Harvey. Later, she played her to the full as Sarah Bernhardt. This performance of a fine tragedy in its original language, by the two great actresses, English and French, must surely be unique in theatrical annals.

When in management on her own account, Mrs. Campbell produced, among other plays, Ibsen's "Hedda Gabler," Sudermann's "Magda," and Björnson's "Beyond Human Power," playing Hedda Tesman, Magda, and Clara Sang. Perhaps the most successful of these portrayals was Magda. In recent years, Mrs. Campbell has played many different parts in many different plays, good, bad and indifferent; for she is one of the most "various" actresses on the English stage. Perhaps the most noteworthy

Sara Teasdale's Anthology

Rainbow Gold: Poems Old and New

Selected for boys and girls by Sara Teasdale, New York: The Macmillan Co., \$2.

A fresh and pungent fragrance, like that of thyme in an old garden, pervades this book. In the making of an anthology, even a poet is faced with the hard task of selecting the most precious gems out of a heap of king's treasure. Here, we feel that the joyous discrimination of a poet is shown; for these poems are so adapted to youthful moods, that the phlegmatic as well as the fanciful child, the boy as well as the girl, can delight in them. Heroic lyrics, old ballads, bits of fairy legend, and songs, plaintive and gentle as a nurse's lullabies, are a vital part of a child's growing years. The simple, the noble, the fiery things, are stuff of his thought—for children's emotions are as lightly stirred as reeds by a dragon fly.

The author has shown fine insight. She gives us that fragment of genius, "Kubla Khan," the playful and sinister whimsies of De la Mare, the carved classical beauty of Keats' "La Belle Dame Sans Merci," that old favorite, the "Pied Piper," ballads of "Sir Patrick Spens" and "The Gay Goshawk." And the effect of the poems is heightened by the vigor and magic of Dugald Walker's illustrations.

We note with regret that "John Gilpin's Ride," "The Ancient Mariner," "The Cautious Low," and a few other familiar faces, do not smile at us, but there cannot be room for all in the most hospitable gathering. Sir Walter Scott's "Hunting Song" is not enthralling and does not breathe the spirit. "A Song of Sherwood" is too slender a willow wand. It bends before its associates. There should be a more significant poem of Coleridge, in place of "The Terrible Robber Men," "The Pigeons" or "The Monkeys," for instance. "The Buzz Saw" of Robert Frost's would be far more dramatic and appealing than "Good Hours." Hilda Conkling's poem "Tree Toad" is charming, but could give way to a more distinctive contribution. On the other hand, we feel that

none but Miss Teasdale would have shown such delicate taste of selection, as to add to her work, John Bunyan's quaint "Pilgrim," Robert Graves' matchless "Star Talk," or the precious "Chanted Calendar," of Sydney Dobell's:

First came the primrose,
On the bank high,
Like a maiden looking forth
From the window of a tower
When the battle rolls below,
So looked she,
And saw the storms go by.

Then came the wind-flower
In the valley left behind,
As a wounded maiden, pale
With purple streaks of woe,
When the battle has rolled by
Wanders to and fro
So tottered she,
Dishevelled in the wind.

Then came the daisies,
On the first of May
Like the bannered show's advance
While the crowd runs by the way,
With ten thousand flowers about them
They came trooping through the fields.

As a happy people come,
So came they,
As a happy people come
When the war has rolled away,
With dance and labor, pipe and drum,
And all make holiday.

Then came the cowslip,
Like a dancer in the fair,
She spread her little mat of green,
And on it danced she,
With a fillet bound about her brow,
A fillet round her happy brow,
A golden fillet round her brow,
And rubles in her hair.

Sentimentality and commonplace-ness prevail in the literary food that is served children now. Instead of literature, we have pleasurable pap. Malory and Spenser, Scott, Dickens and the old poets are refurbished for the young; instead of children turning in at the old gate to seek the real beauty and thought that lies beyond them. Well, here at last, are swift, bright paths leading to those gates, and clear trumpets blowing to herald the traveler.

LAURA BENET.

"Ben Jonson and Shakespeare," by Sir George Greenwood.

Like the denials to the Kaiser who took impressions (other than dental) for a book, Mme. Lilli Dehn carried away the emotions of "The Real Tartarus" (Boston: Little Brown and Company) to vindicate that much-maligned woman. As a friend, ornamental at first and in later Revolutionary days useful, the record she gives is startlingly different from many which have been conceived for popular, prejudiced approval. Her revelations, as indicated in a foreword, tell negatively what the reader may expect. "I was not acquainted with the heroine of the films," she writes, "the hysterical devotee, or the pro-German who, it is asserted, betrayed both her country by adoption and the country which knew her as a granddaughter of Queen Victoria and the daughter of a much-loved English princess." Partisan, yes, and rather beautiful in this partisan-ship for the integrity and loyalty brought out; of historical importance, too, in the days to come.

Nicholas L. Brown will publish in the near future Georg Brandes' "Wolfgang Goethe," in the translation of Allen W. Porterfield. Benedetto Croce has said of the book that it is the best that has thus far come from the pen of Brandes. He wrote in La Critica of March, 1922: "I recommend the book to serious students. They can learn a great deal about poetry and art in general from it, and it contains all that anyone can well hope to know about Goethe himself."

The B. J. Brimmer Company of Boston is about to publish "The Funny House," by Louise H. Guyol of the staff of the Boston Evening Transcript. In a season when really good books for girls seem decidedly scarce, this story of a Louisiana family who go to live in Arkansas, on the banks of the Mississippi River, and there have many interesting experiences, is being anticipated with much pleasure.

An advertiser in The New York Times Literary supplement offers to furnish by return post any book of any publisher. The reader has but to select his volume, send the regular publisher's price, and leave the dealer to do the rest. But his benevolence does not stop with the payment of the postage. And we wonder whether he realizes what he is undertaking when he adds: "If you don't know the book you want, I shall be glad to advise and recommend." It may be that he is already of the opinion that for no one can be long in the business of selling books without making the discovery that the majority do not possess the ghost of an idea what they want. This is one of the rude awakenings which await the novice at book-selling: it is the rare customer who knows his own needs. He wants the latest detective story, or "a novel, not too modern, you know, for my mother." He merely "something to read." The next move rests entirely with the book-seller, and for it he can scarcely muster too much tact. We do not recall a more thankless task than recommending books to our friends, let alone customers whose tastes we know not. And this bookseller is to do his recommending through the post.

PERSONAL GREETING CARDS

For Christmas and New Year
With Your Name Engraved to Match

Orders to be placed now for delivery at later date if desired

Wards Stationery Co. 57 Franklin St. Boston

Christmas Cards

of individuality—in attractive designs—unusual assortment

Brentano's
Booksellers to the World
FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Brookline, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admission and requests for application blanks to:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, 90 Fal-mouth Street, Boston 17, Mass.

Everything Between Covers
AT
THE OLD CORNER
BOOK STORE
27-29 Bromfield St., Boston
Tel. Main 7070

Moore Push-Pins
Glass Heads—Steel Points
Moore Push-Pins Hangers
To hang up things
Ask your dealer to show them
Sole
10¢
Moore Push-Pin Co.
Wayne Junction Philadelphia

"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada

124 Tremont St., Boston Tel. Beach 6900

An Interesting List of
Old Books
From
English Private Libraries

offered at very low prices, has just been issued by us, and we will be glad to send a copy, free, to anyone interested.

Lauriat Company
385 Washington Street, Boston
Opp. Franklin St.

THE HOME FORUM

The Son of a Garibaldian

IN WASHINGTON SQUARE, New York, stands a statue of Giuseppe Garibaldi, not an expressive one to my mind, colorless, inert, and the hand he has laid to his sword seems dutiful rather than inspired. The physical resemblance may be strong, but the figure does not connote that intrepid spirit which we know was his. Now, the statue of Farragut in Madison Square has all the characteristics which so eminently represent the great admiral, even to the pedestal which takes the form of the waves on which his gallant ship rode so victoriously, and at the foot the sea-floor of pebbles with its sprawling crab. He seems to stand upon his deck against a strong wind, a heroic figure; but this—

One misty morning not so long ago, when only the Arch stood out with any degree of distinctness, and the Square shadowed off to dim outlines in the direction of Greenwich Village, I was standing before the representation of Garibaldi, wondering in a vague way why he should have been so depicted when there were other ideas which would have expressed him so much better, when a voice beside me said, "Ah, beautiful, beautiful," drawing in his breath with a sharp sibilant. "Ye-es," I uttered slowly, meaning to further elucidate; but the enthusiasm of my companion of the mist impelled him to hurry on. "My father he used to come into Napoli, and he would stand in front of the statue of the great general, and say nothing for a long, long time. Then it would ask, 'Well, father, and what does he say to you?' for my father marched into Napoli that seventh day of September, 1860, when our General rode through the streets the conqueror, and the gunners at the Castel Nuova were waiting for orders to fire which were never given. And then in the end he went to that island home, Caprea, refusing all the honors that Victor Emmanuel wanted to give him. There was a man to follow! And so when I teased my father, his eyes would fill up with tears, and he would shake his head at me and say nothing. Then he went back to Caserta. You know Caserta?"

Yes, I knew Caserta, fourteen miles from Naples. I remembered it chiefly for the particularly uninspired palace which Carlo Borbone commissioned Luigi Vanvitelli to build, and which was begun in 1752. Valery calls it the noblest conception of a palace in all Europe, but it is rather monotonous, and decidedly wearisome to traverse. That it is the masterpiece of the architect is sufficient commentary on the decadence of this period of art. As Fergusson says, "During the eighteenth century it (Italian art) sank down to a uniform level of timid mediocrity, as devoid of life as it is of art." If Borbone's reputation rested upon this alone he would be small indeed, but his chief works are the excavations at Pompeii and Herculaneum, Pozzuoli and Cumae. The garden fountains of this somber palace

are supplied by an aqueduct twenty-five miles in length, and the water, after serving its purpose in Caserta, flows underground to Naples. Here the friendly Neapolitan interpolated with, "You like Napoli, yes?" I liked her. More, I loved her, from the wide sweep of Bay, back through the dusty streets to the heights beyond. I loved her picturesque beauty, and the romantic tales of her long fight against oppression and misrule, of Frederick II, "the wonder of the world," as he was

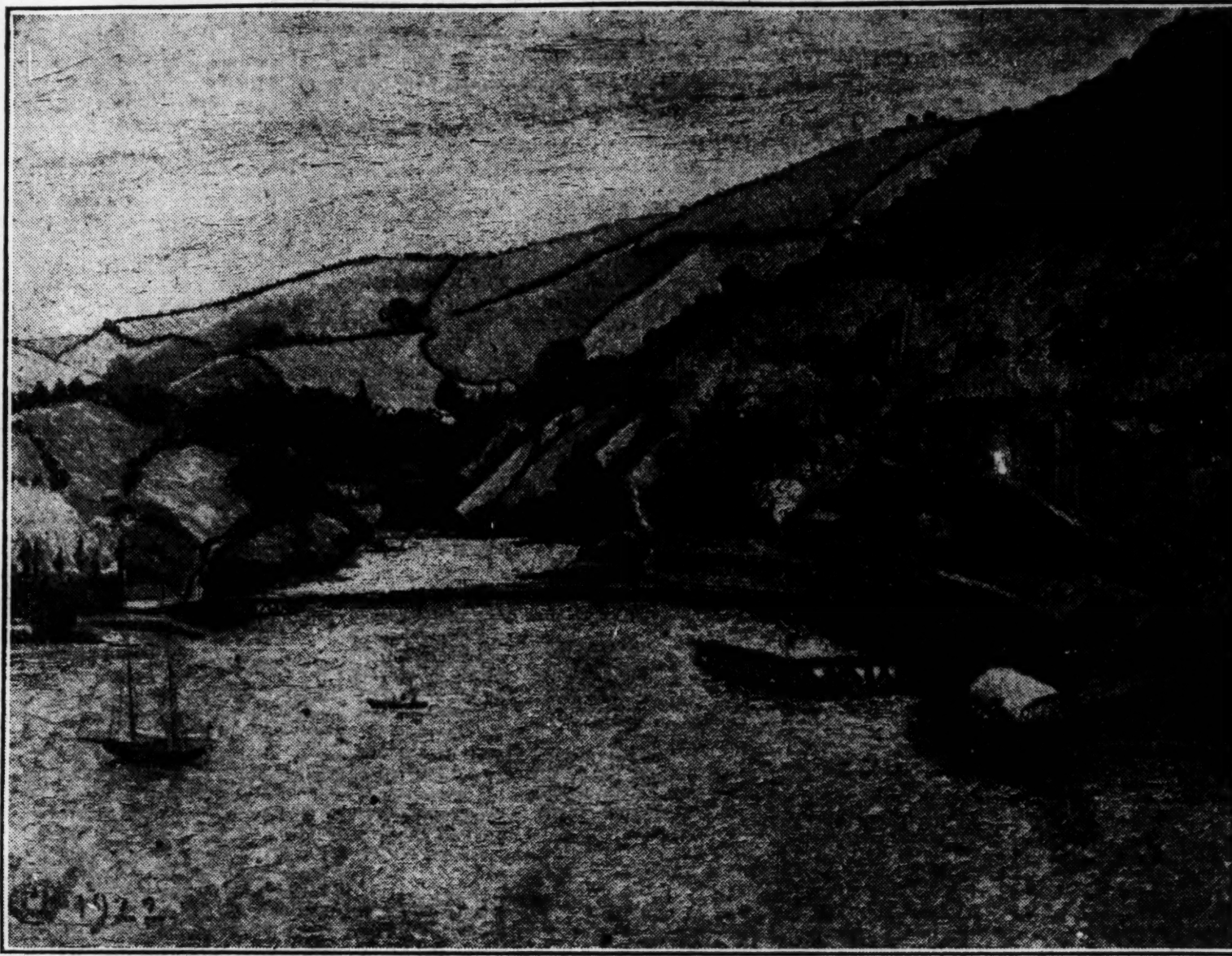
married one of the ladies of the Russian court. This same Hannibal was great-grandfather of Pushkin, the national poet of Russia, the man who bears the same relation to Russian literature that Shakespeare bears to English literature.

I know the question naturally arises: If out of the few Negroes who have lived in France there came a Dumas; and out of the few Negroes who have lived in England there came a Coleridge-Taylor; and if from the man who was at the time, probably, the only Negro in Russia there sprang that country's national poet, why have not the millions of Negroes in the

We on thy pinions can surpass the wind, And leave the rolling universe behind, From star to star the mental optics rove, Measure the skies, and range the realms above, There in one view we grasp the mighty whole, Or with new worlds amaze the unbounded soul."

We do not think the black woman suffers much by comparison with the white—James Weldon Johnson, in "The Book of American Negro Poetry."

man covering up traces of guilt, you hasten to tear up and burn what you have written before someone comes and finds what you have been doing. There are some men who can draw better than others word-pictures of these great manifestations of nature, just as some men can paint better pictures on canvas than others; but the best descriptions are only sound- ing-brass and tinkling-cymbal imitations of the unspeakable grandeur of the originals. Personally I throw up my hands and call myself off at the outset.—Lewis R. Freeman, in The Cornhill Magazine.



Dartmouth, by Lucien Pissarro

Reproduced by permission of the Leicester Gallery, London

called, who was made in turn King of the Romans, King of Naples and Sicily, King of Germany, and Emperor, whose court, noted for its culture and philosophy, was the most splendid in Europe, and who was surrounded by a little band of poets, soldiers and lawgivers; who, in a day when Latin was considered the only correct form of speech, sang of love in the vernacular. His son was Manfred, beautiful and courteous, and very brave, described by Dante thus, "I turned to scan him, and there met my view Fair features and of gentle mien and blond."

And "Manfred am I," said he with smiling air. "Grandson of Empress Constance—" He founded the little city of Manfredonia, lying on its fertile plain which slopes gently to the sea, with the tiny harbor and the boats at anchor; and even against his own kind, he loved the Saracens, that alien race which had given him refuge in his hour of danger.

Yes, I owned to my ingratitude. Neapolitan friend, his Napoli fascinates me, herself and her environs, from the smoke of Vesuvius to the stepping stones of Pompeii, and the glimpses of the sea which one may get from her theater which lies on top of a hill.

"And now you have brought it all back to me with your talk of Caserta, and your father, and the unification of a dismembered state. And what you have done is to force me back to all the books I can find, and the pictures, and the memories which even the passage of ten years cannot erase."

"Signor," cried the gentle fellow, "a better compliment you could not pass to me, and with that he pushed his soft hat to the side on his black hair, twirled a graying mustache, and even as I watched, the heavy mist swelled him up as he passed the Arch into Fifth Avenue. R. L. A.

Artists of Negro Descent

Is it not curious to know that the greatest poet of Russia is Alexander Pushkin, a man of African descent; that the greatest romancer of France is Alexander Dumas, a man of African descent; and that one of the greatest musicians of England is Coleridge-Taylor, a man of African descent? The fact is fairly well known that the father of Dumas was a Negro of the French West Indies, and that the father of Coleridge-Taylor was a native-born African; but the facts concerning Pushkin's African ancestry are not so familiar.

When Peter the Great was Czar of Russia, some potentate presented him with a full-blooded Negro of gigantic size. Peter, the most eccentric ruler of modern times, dressed this Negro up in soldier clothes, christened him Hannibal, and made him a special body-guard.

But Hannibal had more than size, he had brain and ability. He not only looked picturesque and imposing in soldier clothes, he showed that he had in him the making of a real soldier. Peter recognized this, and eventually made him a general. He afterwards ennobled him, and Hannibal, later,

United States with all the emotional and artistic endowment claimed for them produced a Dumas, or a Coleridge-Taylor, or a Pushkin?

The question seems difficult, but there is an answer. The Negro in the United States is consuming all of his intellectual energy in this grueling race-struggle.

But, even so, the American Negro has accomplished something in pure literature. The list of those who have done so would be surprising both by its length and the excellence of the achievements. One of the great books written in this country since the Civil War is the work of a colored man, "The Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. B. DuBois.

Such a list begins with Phillis Wheatley. In 1761 a slave ship landed a cargo of slaves in Boston. Among them was a little girl seven or eight years of age. She attracted the attention of John Wheatley, a wealthy gentleman of Boston, who purchased her as a servant for his wife, Mrs. Wheatley was a benevolent woman. She noticed the girl's quick mind and determined to give her opportunity for its development. Twelve years later Phillis published a volume of poems. The book was brought out in London, where Phillis was for several months an object of great curiosity and attention.

Phillis Wheatley has never been given her rightful place in American literature. By some sort of conspiracy she is kept out of most of the books, especially the text-books of literature used in the schools. Of course, she is not a great American poet—and in her day there were no great American poets—but she is an important American poet. Her importance, if for no other reason, rests on the fact that, save one, she is the first in order of time of all the women poets of America. And she is among the first of all American poets to issue a volume.

Anne Bradstreet preceded Phillis Wheatley by a little over twenty years. She published her volume of poems, "The Tenth Muse," in 1773. Let us strike a comparison between the two. Anne Bradstreet was a wealthy, cultivated Puritan girl, the daughter of Thomas Dudley, Governor of the Bay Colony. Phillis, as we know, was a Negro slave girl born in Africa. Let us take them both at their best and in the same vein. The following stanza is from Anne's poem entitled "Contemplation":

"While musing thus with contemplation, And thousand fancies buzzing in my brain, The sweet tongued Philomel perch'd o'er my head, And chanted forth a most melodious strain, Which rapt me so with wonder and delight, I judg'd my hearing better than my sight, And wish'd my wings with her awhile to take my flight."

And the following is from Phillis' poem entitled "Imagination": "Imagination! who can sing thy force? Or who describe the swiftness of thy course? Soaring through air to find the bright abode, The empyreal palace of the thunder-lug God,

LIKE his father Camille the famous French impressionist painter, Mr. Lucien Pissarro never ceases for rare motifs in nature, nor does he believe the painter should search for remote and exceptional prospects. The subjects that appeal to him are those of intimate charm and familiarity. His work betrays a peaceful quietude of thought; a happy confident control of the problems he seeks to elucidate. Carrying on the tradition of his great father he has developed it with added research into the problems of color and light and in this respect there is probably no man living with a profounder knowledge of this subtle combination in nature. It is a little difficult in work such as this to find an example which will lend itself to photography. But fortunately this picture of Dartmouth is a little fuller than most of Mr. Pissarro's work. The diffusion of outline into the mysterious gradations seen in nature is of course one of the paramount problems in modern painting. This means that the black and white value so characteristic of all painting up to the time of Turner's second period is displaced by a color effect of atmosphere in which the design addresses the emotions. Lucien Pissarro has gone even further than his father in the elimination of shadow. His fields, villages, trees and quiet countryside scenes bathed in an all-embracing sunshine have a strong and penetrating charm.

Lucien Pissarro studied under his father and as a young man showed his paintings at the last exhibition of the Impressionist Group. Later he exhibited with the Société des Indépendants. He came to live in England in 1893, after many previous visits. He was at that time interested in designing and printing fine books and founded the Eragry Press from which "works" decorated and illustrated by himself were issued. He is a member of the New English Art Club.

Pictures by Mr. Pissarro have been purchased by the Contemporary Art Society, and his work is represented in the National Gallery of British Art and the Leeds Corporation Gallery. In 1918 Mr. Pissarro became a British subject.

For days past, I had idly watched scattered furies of lemon-yellow and of orange butterflies drift past Kartabo.

Down the two great Guiana rivers they came, steadily progressing, yet never hurrying; with zigzag flickering flight they barely cleared the trees and shrubs, and then skimmed the surface, vanishing when ripples caught the light; redoubled by reflection when the water lay quiet and polished.

For month after month they passed, sometimes absent for days or weeks, but soon to be counted at earliest sun-up; always arousing renewed curiosity, always bringing to mind the first flurry of winter.

We watch the autumn passing of birds with regret, but when the bluebirds warble their way southward we are cheered with the hope and the knowledge that some, at least, will return. Here, vast stretches of country, perhaps all Guiana, and how much of Brazil and Venezuela no one knows, poured forth a steady stream of yellow and orange butterflies. They were very beautiful, and they danced and flickered in the sunlight, but this was no temporary shifting to a pleasanter climate, or a land of more abundant flowers, but a migration in the grim old dust which Cicero loved, non dubitat . . . migrare de vita.

No butterfly ever turned back, or circled again to the glade with its

To Certain Poets

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of purple clusters, pendant among leaves
All richly running over sunlit walls,
You sing and sing!
Of melted gold, by crystal flagon bound,
Whence it shall flow in currency of dreams,
Ruddy or dim or golden—how you sing
The vintage men have crushed from nature's heart!
A-flush beneath its ardent flame, you cry
Praises that it has kindled you to song—
You they name Poet quickened thus to sing!

And what of his across the way, who breaks
The selfsame wonder flask of shining dream,
And all the gold turns dross, and for the song—
Babble and curses and a sodden sleep?

Vanishing symbol! song that gushes forth
From blood of grape, soul pulsing in a flask!
Your earthen vessel slips from out the grasp
Of men a-thirst to drink of verities,
Drawn at the source of inspiration—
Ah,
Soul, ever Soul! and to be ever sung
In lyrics of a brave deed bravely done,
In chanting of a chaste and high emprise,
In mighty swelling psalms of brotherhood.

Anne Cleveland Cheney.

The Bay of Butterflies

Scattered furies of lemon-yellow and of orange butterflies drift past Kartabo.

Down the two great Guiana rivers they came, steadily progressing, yet never hurrying; with zigzag flickering flight they barely cleared the trees and shrubs, and then skimmed the surface, vanishing when ripples caught the light; redoubled by reflection when the water lay quiet and polished.

For month after month they passed, sometimes absent for days or weeks, but soon to be counted at earliest sun-up; always arousing renewed curiosity, always bringing to mind the first flurry of winter.

We watch the autumn passing of birds with regret, but when the bluebirds warble their way southward we are cheered with the hope and the knowledge that some, at least, will return. Here, vast stretches of country, perhaps all Guiana, and how much of Brazil and Venezuela no one knows, poured forth a steady stream of yellow and orange butterflies. They were very beautiful, and they danced and flickered in the sunlight, but this was no temporary shifting to a pleasanter climate, or a land of more abundant flowers, but a migration in the grim old dust which Cicero loved, non dubitat . . . migrare de vita.

No butterfly ever turned back, or circled again to the glade with its

Choosing One's Pathway

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN the fact is recognized that every individual is himself responsible for the tenor of his thoughts, then one will guard his mental avenues watchfully, since, as the Bible says, "Out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies." Need it be pointed out that dishonesty, hatred, and revengefulness could not be translated into action if they were first of all denied foothold in thought? Just in proportion as the power of Truth has been successfully directed to the elimination of sinful mortal beliefs, these beliefs lose further hold on one's life, circumstances, and character. This is because the beliefs in question have lost their only means of influence, namely, their mental foothold. The average individual hardly knows how to set about gaining a proper basis from which to control his thoughts; but it is essential that he should, for his thoughts tend to form his character, and are the mainspring of his every action.

One who would improve his thinking will also be prepared rigorously to censor his reading. Out of consideration for their bodies, most people are discreet in their choice of food. Are they as considerate where their mentality is concerned? Do they discriminate when consulting the daily fare presented to them in the average newspaper, crowded as it is with records of crime, accident, disease, infelicity? While keeping in touch with all news of national interest, there is not the slightest excuse for yielding to depraved curiosity and reading those other items of a degrading character. With the blue sky overhead, who would choose to visit a place of uncleanness?

Just as light destroys darkness, so does pure thinking, aided by pure reading, blot out and displace by degrees that which is unclean and unworthy. Thus, one whose spiritual interest has been awakened through the study of Christian Science finds himself losing interest in sensational news items and in the poorer class of fiction. He feels drawn to the pure, spiritual teaching of the Bible, unsurpassed in its beauty of expression; and from this spiritual source his own outlook on life is ennobled.

Paul makes a grand appeal to the humanity of today in these words addressed, centuries ago, to the Philippians: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, whatsoever things are of good report . . . think on these things." The inference is that one should turn thought away from the contemplation of dishonesty, injustice, impurity, gossip, and all mere sensationalism. Undesirable suggestions may persist in knocking at the portals of one's thought, but one can turn a deaf ear to them and dwell joyfully in the ever-present haven of divine Mind, wherein so-called evil is an unknown quantity, because good is infinite, and unadulterated by any supposed opposite.

Christian Science is accomplishing much in the way of spiritualizing

yellow cassia blooms, where he had spent his caterpillarhood. Nor did he fly toward the north star or the sunset, but between the two. Twelve years before, as I passed up the Essequibo and the Cuyuni, I noticed hundreds of yellow butterflies, each true to his little compass variation of NNW.

There are times and places in Guiana where emigrating butterflies turn to the north or the south. Sometimes for days at a time, but sooner or later the eddies straighten out; their little footfalls cease tacking, and all swing again NNW.

Today the last of the migration stragglers of the year—perhaps the fiftieth great-grandsons of those others—held true to the Catopillan lodestone. . . .

Looking out over the great expanse of the Mazaruni the fluttering insects were usually rather evenly distributed, each with a few yards of clear space about it, but very rarely—a new force became operative. Not only were the little volant beings siphoned up in untold numbers from their normal life of sleeping, feeding, dancing about their mates, but they were blindly poured into an invisible artery, down which they flowed in close association, veritable corpuscles of papillons, almost touching, forming a bending ribbon, winding its way seaward, with here and there a temporary fraying out of eddying wings. It seemed like a wayward cloud stained with last night's sunset-yellow, which had set out on its own path over rivers and jungles to join the sea mists beyond the uttermost trees.—William Beebe, in "The Edge of the Jungle."

A Portrait

Not his the golden pen or lip's persuasion,
But a fine sense of right,
And Truth's directness, meeting each occasion
Straight as a line of light.

His faith and works, like streams that intermingle,
In the same channel ran:
The crystal clearness of an eye kept single
Shamed all the frauds of man.

—Whittier.

To Rulers

Show the thing you contend for to be reason; show it to be common sense; show it to be the means of attaining some useful end. The question with me is not whether you have a right to render your people miserable, but whether it is your interest to make them happy.—Burke.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

Published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

THE original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth\$3.00
Orange sheep, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.00
Morocco, vest pocket edition, India Bible paper 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, name paper and size as cloth edition	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper	5.00
Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather, heavy India Bible paper	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and French
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Alternate pages of English and German
Cloth\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition 5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY I. HUNT, Publishers' Agent
107 Falmouth Street
Back Bay Station
Boston, U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices payable in advance: paid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editors

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remailing copies of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is as follows:

	North America	Other Countries
Up to 15 pages	1 cent	2 cents
" 24 "	2 cents	3 "
" 32 "	2 "	4 "

Advertising rates given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 211-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.

WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 312 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 200 Merchants National Bank Building, San Francisco.
AUSTRALASIAN: L. G. G. Buildings, 60 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Cape Town.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York, 21 East 40th St.
Cleveland, 512 Bulky Bldg.
Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg.
Kansas City, 502A Commerce Bldg.
San Francisco, 200 Merchants National Bldg.
Los Angeles, 629 Van Nuys Bldg.
Seattle, 938 Empire Building
London, Ambler House, Norfolk St., Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,
DOR HEBOLD DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY.

Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1922

EDITORIALS

THERE is nothing half-way about the enthusiasm with which the American people have thus far received

The Welcome to M. Clemenceau

M. Clemenceau, who comes at his own initiative and as a private citizen of France, to defend his own country at the bar of American opinion. Possibly on Lord Nelson's theory that the best defense is a rapid fire of one's own guns, he attacks at the same time the self-satisfied aloofness of the United States since the war. It is an evidence of the good nature of Americans that they have flocked in such numbers to do honor to so doughty an assailant. We wish that we could believe that the enthusiasm which, in New York last night, greeted his comments upon the repudiation by the United States of its obligations incurred at Versailles afforded a fair index to the temper of the American people as a whole. But unfortunately it does not. The very conditions under which M. Clemenceau is being received assure to him a friendly audience. He must not be deluded with the idea that the unmeasured applause which greets him in the communities on the Atlantic seaboard, from audiences made up of people eager to meet and to cheer him, is to be taken as indicative of the approval by the country as a whole of the cause which he has come to plead.

With some of his arguments sharp issue may fairly be taken. For example, American opinion, which has bitterly condemned the part played by France in arming and encouraging the Kemalists, is not going to be diverted from its condemnation of that action by his prediction of evil to follow the understanding that is growing up between the Turks and Soviet Russia. But for France the Turks would today be held to their proper place in Asia Minor, instead of arrogantly demanding of a conference of seemingly disunited and terrified allies, at Lausanne, the right to take over again all the territory of which they were justly deprived when they were defeated in the World War. M. Clemenceau cries out, "Haven't you heard of the treaty between the Turk and the Germans and the Russians?" The world has heard of that treaty, but it heard before that of the secret treaty between the Italians and the Turks, revealed by The Christian Science Monitor, and of the understanding between the French and the Turks, by which the latter were furnished with money and munitions of war with which to fight their way back into power in the Near East. The world hears today with apprehension of the negotiations going on between Communistic Russia and the recently defeated Turks and Germans. But it knows only too well that had France not antagonized the policy of Great Britain, under the leadership of Lloyd George, and contributed its share toward the overthrow of that far-sighted leader, the Turks would not be in any position today to be making treaties for the reconstitution of the dregs left from the European conflict.

But this is, perhaps, the one weak point in the "Tiger's" attack. Even those Americans who sincerely believe that their Nation should hold itself aloof from European complications can hardly fail of a feeling of shame at his indictment of their country for its cold withdrawal from obligations which every consideration of national honor demands should be fulfilled. When he says that the American Republic took a leading part in the formation of the contract by which order was to be restored to Europe, and then left, saying to its associates in the great struggle, "Execute it as you may," he states only the plain, unvarnished truth. For that action Americans with a sense of national responsibility can find no excuse, and yet today the Nation is repeating essentially this policy. At Lausanne are three representatives of the United States Government sitting as members of the conference called to adjust issues growing out of the unfortunate return to ascendancy of the Turks in the Near East. They are authorized to join in the debates, and to lend to the decisions of the issues there arising such force and authority as may be given by the voices of authorized representatives of the American Republic. Yet they are to disavow any responsibility whatsoever on the part of their Government for the enforcement of the decisions which their arguments may have materially advanced.

This is at least a more honorable policy than would be a repetition of the Versailles policy, in that it gives fair warning to the foreign associates of the American delegates of the unwillingness of the United States to be a party to the agreements which it forces upon the others. In the former instance every reason was given to believe in the hearty co-operation of the United States, only to have it withdrawn when the world had acted in expectation of it. But the best that can be said of a comparison of these two policies is that the latter one is at least not tainted with false pretense and hypocrisy.

M. Clemenceau puts strongly the case for France against those who would charge his Nation with militaristic and imperialistic policies. He will find as he goes further into the interior of the country, and particularly if he should encounter audiences that have not been picked from admirers of his cause and of himself, that the historic affection of the American people for France has been rudely shaken by the willingness of that Nation to encourage the aspiration of the Turks, even more than by the general feeling, which may be ill-founded, that the stigma of German militarism has now descended upon France. Against the broad charge of militarism we believe that France has a reasonable if not a complete defense. It is still confronted by a fallen enemy who refuses to carry out the conditions of the treaty by which war was ended, and gives every indication of a purpose of evading its duties under that document. But this spokesman of France, himself, only pretends that the historic enemy can become formidable if it forms a combination with Soviet Russia and the Turks, and the Turks were only made capable of entering upon such combina-

tion by the action of France. American sentiment will feel very strongly that until M. Clemenceau can explain the part that his people played in bringing the Turk back to power, his plea that France is in danger by that power is more plausible than convincing.

But this champion of France, this man who knows America at first hand, and who manifests in his every action the affection for the American people which at bottom that people feel for his Nation, is receiving precisely the welcome which might have been expected, and which it is to the credit of the American people that they extend. It speaks well for the temper of a nation that it can thus applaud a man who comes avowedly to administer a rebuke, and that they are ready to overlook what may possibly seem an affront to their national self-esteem in their recognition of the great part that their critic has played in world affairs of the past, and of the absolutely rugged sincerity and honesty of his purpose today.

ON Nov. 22, 1822, just one hundred years ago today, world autocracy, then seriously threatened by the increas-

ing desire of the people to free themselves from an uncomfortable burden, made what may well be regarded as its most desperate, if not its most strategic, move to establish itself in perpetuity. On that day, in the city of Verona, were gathered the accredited envoys of France, Austria, Prussia and Russia. There they solemnly signed the secret treaty which was but a thinly-disguised revision of the Holy Alliance, which had been signed in Paris seven years previously by Austria, Russia and Prussia. There had for some years existed what was known as the European Alliance, organized in 1813 for the avowed purpose of encompassing the overthrow of Napoleon. But this second alliance, which held congresses at Vienna in 1815, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, at Troppau in 1820, at Laibach in 1821, and at Verona in 1822, proposed to exercise the assumed right to legislate for all of Europe. It was, perhaps, the nearest approach to prospective world government of anything before or since undertaken.

It was asserted, of course, that the sole object of the alliance was to maintain and uphold the peace of the world, but its motive, and the end admittedly sought, was to perpetuate and safeguard autocracy as an institution, and to put down, by force if necessary, every attempt to establish representative democratic government. It is interesting to speculate retrospectively as to what might have been the power and influence of this alliance had England, previously a signatory power, agreed to commit herself to the terms of the secret treaty agreed upon in Verona. England was then under what she freely admitted as being a representative government. She evidently took alarm at the meeting at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, when Lord Liverpool, who was then Prime Minister, warned the delegate who was sent to represent England:

The Russian must be made to feel that we have a Parliament and a public, to which we are responsible, and that we cannot permit ourselves to be drawn into views of policy which are wholly incompatible with the spirit of our Government.

But Spain was in serious straits. Her colonies in South America had deserted her and had set up independent democracies. It was Spain's plight, perhaps more than anything else, which prompted the secret action at Verona when it was solemnly declared that the system of representative government was incompatible with "monarchical principles," which, it was insisted, comprised the maximum of sovereignty of the people with the "divine right" of those then or thereafter to govern. Then and there it was agreed that the signatory powers should use all their efforts to put an end to the systems of representative government wherever it might exist in Europe, and to prevent its introduction elsewhere. Other clauses proposed that the liberty of the press, then generally enjoyed, should be destroyed. It was declared that the allies should sustain, in their respective states, "those measures which the clergy may adopt, with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of Princes; and the contracting parties join in offering their thanks to the Pope, for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant co-operation in their views for submitting the nations."

Thus it was that the promulgation of a code of despotism, the declaration of a policy of destruction as it affected the new democracies in South America, even if it did not also threaten the stability of the greater Republic to the north, was the moving consideration which led to the declaration, a little more than a year later, of what has come to be known as the Monroe Doctrine. Never before in history was there a more immediate response, in the form of a declared international policy, than that which followed the solemn convocation at Verona. Absolutism ruled supreme in Western Europe at that time, and the Holy Allies, as they called themselves after England had deserted them, deemed it their duty to restore to Spain the revolted colonies in America. Spain's declared purpose, as it had been stated by Ferdinand when he was restored to the throne in 1814, was to destroy the commerce which had been built up by the colonies with the United States and England. But subjugation by Spain, acting alone, was impossible, and it was to this task that the "Holy Allies" were called. But England's sympathies, as well as its interests, were all on the side of a freer commercial policy, and this had weight in turning the scales at a critical time.

On Dec. 2, 1823, President Monroe's famous proclamation was issued. It would be interesting here to recall its effect, then and in the years that have followed; to recall gratefully the sympathetic support of England at a time when the declaration of such a policy might reasonably have called down upon the United States the wrath of the blind yet powerful defenders of world-wide autocracy. But as our friend Mr. Kipling has remarked, that is another story.

The Secret Treaty of Verona

ANOTHER move has been made in the withdrawal of foreign influences from China. However understand-

Another Aid for China

able may have been the causes that led to their setting up, however justifiable even in the light of recent circumstances, none the less have they encroached upon a sovereignty which the western world now recognizes must be maintained more perfectly than has been the custom, if for no reason other than that of a sounder insurance of Oriental (and therefore general) peace. The completion of Japan's evacuation of the Vladivostok region of Siberia has been followed immediately by the return of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the control of its former Chinese and Russian directors. On the last day of October the American Secretary of State announced that the United States had terminated its participation both in the Inter-Allied Commission, which has sat at Vladivostok, and the Technical Board, which has functioned from Harbin. Since then England has joined in the declaration, though both nations properly reserve all rights, under the Washington Conference resolutions, to hold the Yellow Republic responsible for adequate protection of the road, for obligations to the stockholders, and for advances of money and material made during the period of foreign management.

The situation as we have known it was created at the time of the allied intervention in East Siberia in behalf of the retiring Czechoslovak force. In the February of 1919 the United States, Japan, and China entered into an agreement, later concurred in by Great Britain, France, and Italy, to take over the 1100 miles of the railway now in question, the line lying in the zone of their military action. A special international commission, with a Russian as chairman, was placed in general charge, while there was organized also a technical board to direct immediate operation. This latter body was headed by John F. Stevens, one of America's leading transportation experts, who had been chief engineer of the Panama Canal work preceding General Goethals. Let it be added that, though obstructed by a force of circumstances too well known to need elaboration here, the Chinese Eastern and the southern branch of the Ussuri Road, connecting with Vladivostok, have been kept intact with operating conditions steadily maintained; "The Stevens Commission" has accomplished splendid work in the face of annoyingly unsettled affairs.

Albeit the original purpose of an avowedly temporary control had been fulfilled, European and American retirement from the stage seemed unwise, because the Mikado's troops were not to be withdrawn with the rest. It was said, indeed, that for England and the United States, France and Italy to hand over their share in the railway's management would be only to afford the military clique in Tokyo a chance to play here the same "game of grab" they had carried through in Manchuria and Mongolia. That objection no longer is of force. Wherefore today's development.

One other step should be taken in this same direction, wholly to straighten out the situation. Chinese ownership of the line ought to be made complete, but by the terms of the joint agreement Russia's part control does not terminate till 1958. It is within China's right, however, at any time during these thirty-six years, to purchase the shares not now in its hands, and it is suggested that this be done by giving Moscow an international obligation therefor. No definite scheme appears to have been worked out, but the proposal has been advanced that an offset to the debts owed by Russia, by the assumption of some part of them by Peking, might be found practicable. A deal of water flows under any bridge in a generation. So good a beginning has been made that the world has every right not only to hope for, but expect, consequent steps of a sort quite as encouraging.

BY the action of the United States Shipping Board, every vessel now flying the American flag must refrain

from engaging in the smuggling of contraband liquors into or from the ports of their own country. The ruling just issued applies with equal force to vessels now owned by the Government and under the control of the Shipping Board, and to privately owned ships which may, for any reason, seek a transfer to foreign registry. The obligation is to be imposed upon every purchaser or transferee of any such vessel, that if the transfer by sale is authorized, or the transfer of registry permitted, the owners or subsequent owners of the craft shall be bound, as a part of the consideration of such sale or transfer, to see to it that the vessel shall not be used for the importation into or exportation from the United States of any such contraband liquors. Forfeiture of title and possession is provided for breach of the covenant.

Thus an effective means seems to have been found to check the anticipated flood of requests to immunize, by registry under the flags of other nations, many American ships which seek the opportunity to engage in or to continue this illicit traffic. By the same process it may be found possible to put a stop to the illegal transfer to foreign registry of American craft the ownership of which has never passed from the hands of American citizens. It has been contended that many of the smugglers which have flown the Union Jack are actually American-owned ships. This condition was strongly emphasized by Secretary of State Hughes in his note to Great Britain when the right of the United States to seize smuggler suspects was being discussed. It was shown, at least circumstantially, that some of the ships searched outside the three-mile limit were not, in fact, vessels which had any right to claim immunity under a foreign flag.

It is vain to intimate that the order might have been issued sooner. It is an encouraging indication of the determination of the Government to aid in the enforcement of the prohibition law that the present definite action has been taken.

The Shipping Board's Action

Editorial Notes

AT THIS time when the so-called Cancer Week is being advertised extensively throughout the length and breadth of America, and statements are being made broadcast, and reported in full in the papers, that the treatment of cancer by surgery has been practically reduced to a certainty, it is well to subject these claims to critical analysis. Speakers everywhere, for example, are declaring that the watchword of the campaign being thus conducted is hope. In this connection the following facts, themselves based on the United States mortality records, are submitted on the authority of L. Duncan Bulkeley, senior physician of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, member of the American Association for Cancer Research, etc., in a letter to The Washington (D. C.) Star:

Under surgical dominancy the mortality rate from cancer has risen year by year since 1900, until it is now almost 33 per cent higher than it was then.

In 1915 the mortality rate rose higher above that of 1914 than in the average of the previous five years. This was immediately following the formation of the American Society for the Control of Cancer in 1913 and a tour of the country in 1914 by the physicians who formed the society, for the purpose of urging early operations on all who had what they called "pre-cancerous lesions."

If the surgeons have nothing more than this to offer to those who at present feel they are without hope, they are indeed giving a stone when asked for bread.

It is matter for congratulation that no member of the United States Senate felt called upon to register an objection, when the Senate convened yesterday, to prevent Mrs. W. H. Felton from attaining her perfectly legitimate ambition of being the first woman to sit in the national Upper House. It is true that technically she was no longer a member of that body, if, that is to say, the precedent set by former Vice-President Marshall had been followed, but every consideration of chivalry demanded that exception be made in this instance. The situation which arose when Mrs. Felton presented herself to Senator Cummins of Iowa, who was presiding in the absence of Mr. Coolidge, was, of course, unusual but it was none the less highly significant. Mrs. Felton stood as an earnest for the future, and the same courtesy which prompted Governor Hardwick to name her as Senator demanded that she be permitted to taste at least the bare first-fruits of her honor.

IF JEAN LONGUET, the French Socialist who is now touring the United States, is correct in his assertion that, despite divisions in the French Socialist Party, indications of a reunion are being manifested, it may be expected that there will arise from the conflict over radical issues which has harassed France during the past few years a strong party which will constitute a power to be reckoned with in the near future. The recent proposal of French Labor and French Socialists that the workers of France and Germany unite to rebuild the devastated regions gives an indication of the constructive activities which may be looked for in such a case. After all, the solution of the many post-war problems may in the end be found not so much in the decisions of the council chambers as in the aroused determination of the peoples of the various countries.

THE message just sent to President Harding from the administrative committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, urging him to recommend to Congress such special amendment of the restrictive immigration law as would permit temporary entry into the United States of Greek and Armenian refugees from the scene of war operations in the Near East, must strike an answering chord in the hearts of many who read it. The message asks specifically that the Greeks and Armenians now held at the Ellis Island station and other refugees be accorded this special privilege. While recognizing fully the wisdom of restrictive immigration legislation, the present in this instance does seem an occasion when the law will be more honored in the breach than in the observance.

THE United States Post Office has branded as fraudulent the foreign firms that are flooding the mails with advertisements of pellets and powders which, dropped into water, will make drinks "with a kick." Probably it is the duty of the post office to protect the people who are willing to violate the prohibition law, just as in the days of the "gold-brick" men it strove to save the "suckers" who hoped to profit by a swindle. But little sympathy will be felt for the victim of his own desire to violate the law.

COMPARATIVELY few people know that a course was held in the University of Geneva this past summer for the purpose of instructing any who were interested in the League of Nations regarding both it and its accomplishments. The course was given at the university prior to the meeting of the League Assembly. The American students led in the number of enrollments in the course. If this fact is any indication of the sentiment in the United States in favor of entering the League, it behooves those in authority to read the writing on the wall.

IF WE correctly understand the utterances of the Association Opposed to the Prohibition Amendment, there would not be nearly so many arrests for violation of the liquor law if the Volstead Act were repealed. It is probable, likewise, that there would be fewer arrests for larceny if the statute books were cleared of all laws against theft.

EUROPE now has, says the Chicago News, its red shirts, its black shirts, and its gray shirts. Maybe, but there are countless thousands in Europe who are facing the dreaded winter practically without any shirts, unless adequate aid be rendered.

IT is not apparent just at present which is the more popular course of conduct—denouncing the Ku Klux Klan or joining it.